"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,273 NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are fair, southerly winds

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market narrow and irregular.

Wheat, 82⅝; corn, 80; cotton, 7¾.

CONGRESS.—The House debated the conference report on the Indian bill. The claims affecting the gilsonite lands of the Uncompahgre Indians in Utah led to charges that an asphalt trust was reached. In the Senate, Mr. Pettigrew, in opposing the proposition that the Pacific Railroad land grants should be investigated by the regular Pacific Railroads Committee, instead of a special committee, charged that a million acres of Government lands had been patented through bribery and other irregular means. It was voted to refer the investigation to the regular committee.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—The Prince of Wales held a levee at St. James's Palace yesterday on behalf of the Queen. He afterward opened the Yachting and Fisheries Exhibition at the Imperial Institute. The Uraguayan rebels were routed by Government troops and the rebellion is dying out. Spain inaugurated reforms in Cuba on the King's birthday. The funeral of the Due D'Aumale was held in the Church of the Madeleine in Paris. Prince Luigi Amedeo of Savoy, nephew of King Humbert, left Rome for the United States to climb Mount St. Elias and Logan's Peak. The British steamer Zoe reported an earthquake shock in latitude 44 north longitude 29 west at sea.—Page 7.

Page 1.

John Farrell was fined $5 for planting potatoes on Sunday at Nanuet, N. Y.

The work of abolishing grade crossings in Chicago is rapidly progressing.

A statue of Gen. John A. Logan is to be unveiled in Chicago July 26. President McKinley may be present.

Thomas F. Bayard, upon his arrival at Wilmington, placed the log of the Mayflower in the vaults of a deposit company.

Republican organization leaders of this city and other sections of Greater New York have arranged to go to Washington to-day, to have a conference with Senator Platt.

John Reichart, a railroad brakeman, saw a child in the water as his train was passing the Allegheny River at Pittsburg. He jumped off the train and into the water and both were drowned.

Court proceedings in Columbus, Ohio, disclose the fact that John Jacob Astor owns $11,000 and the estate of William Astor $307,000 worth of stock in the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company.

Page 2.

The Government Building at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition was opened yesterday.

Ninety-four cases of excise law violations came up yesterday before Police Magistrates. President Moss devises a plan by which Raines law clubs may be inspected by the police.

Prominent Republicans, not of the spoilsmen, severely condemn Gov. Black's attack on Carl Schurz in his memorandum on signing the civil service law. Chairman Edward Lauterbach and Abraham Gruber approve the memorandum.

Page 3.

There was a $25,000 run on the Framingham Savings Bank, at South Framingham, Mass.

The Home Telephone Company of Cleveland has filed a $500,000 mortgage in order to finish its plant.

Thirty-one bills were killed by the Mayors of cities who failed to return them before the time expired.

A room in the Old Ladies' Home Building at Amesbury is to be set apart as a memorial to the poet Whittier.

The cruiser Detroit returned to this port yesterday from a cruise that lasted two years and a half. The crew had yarns to spin.

Three men, one of them James Francis, son of Maine's famous guide and hunter, were drowned in a lake by the upsetting of their canoe.

Fourteen-year-old Helen Horsford, left an orphan by the death of her mother, grieved constantly, and yesterday committed suicide by hanging.

A number of firms and individuals of this and other cities sent a memorial to the Secretary of State, setting forth that their interests in Cuba are suffering through the war.

The Board of Managers of the American Authors' Guild last night accepted the resignation of William G. Oppenheimer, accused of having falsely claimed the authorship of "A Monk of Cruta."

Advised of the almost complete recovery of his insane daughter, Gustave Neupert came from Germany to take her back to the old country. On the way to the steamship yesterday she again became violently insane and was returned to the asylum.

The Reorganization Committee of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company gave out a report by Accountants Patterson and Corwin criticising the report of Stephen Little and declaring a physical inspection of the road necessary in deciding its financial condition, owing to its peculiar methods of bookkeeping.

The number of striking tailors was considerably increased yesterday, but some of the first men to strike went back to work during the day. An attempt to call out the workmen in one shop failed. The police were called to protect the shop. Mr. Schoenfeld says the strike will do little good unless it spreads throughout the clothing manufacturing centres.

Page 4.

Adolph L. Leutgert is under arrest in Chicago charged with the murder of his wife in his sausage factory.

The President nominated Zenas R. Bliss to be a Major General in the army and Frank A. Vanderlip of Illinois to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Col. John Tracey, Superintendent of Charities for the District of Columbia, died in Washington. He was a brother of ex-Congressman Tracey of New York.

The case of H. O. Havemeyer, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, was called in Washington and postponed until Tuesday next at the request of the defense. The Government opposed further delay.

For a while yesterday two bodies, each claiming to be the State Senate of Kentucky, sat in the Capitol. Trouble threatened, but a compromise was arranged which will probably result in settling the difficulty to-day.

Elverton R. Chapman, the recalcitrant Sugar Trust witness, who refused to disclose the names of his customers, is in jail in Washington. He has two cells, comfortably furnished with rugs, brass bedstead, chiffonier, and writing table, and delicacies are brought to him from a hotel.

President McKinley yesterday sent a message to Congress asking for an appropriation of $50,000 for the relief of suffering Americans in Cuba. It passed the Senate, but in the House Mr. Bailey objected, unless an amendment recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans should be adopted. This was not done, and the House adjourned until Thursday. The Morgan Cuban resolution was the subject of debate in the Senate.

Page 5.

A brother of Mrs. D. Meltzer of 85 Second Place, Brooklyn, whose name is unknown, committed suicide in Philadelphia.

Brothers on a tandem pursued horse thieves near Poughkeepsie, and the result was the capture of one, who proved to be insane.

The construction of a dirt road across Long Island, from Rockaway Park to Port Washington, on the Sound, has been commenced.

A chess match to be played by cable between teams of the United States House of Representatives and the British House of Commons will begin about June 1.

Lemuel Conover, aged sixteen, of Atlantic City, took a bicycle ride, ate supper, and then went to the bathroom, where he fainted and was nearly drowned before assistance came.

Page 7.

Edward Langtry said in London yesterday that his wife may be indicted in England for bigamy, should she remarry, a step he expects her to take.

A ten-thousand-dollar damage suit brought by Roland Reed against the Southern Railroad is on trial at Macon, Ga. Reed was on the stand yesterday.

H. B. Chamberlin, organizer of the American Society in London, was killed at Staines, in Middlesex, by a fall from his bicycle. He formerly lived in Denver and New York.

The Commercial Travelers' Club gave an informal smoker last evening to railroad and steamship representatives in this city, at which Col. F. D. Grant and Job. E. Hedges were also guests.

Mrs. Askew yesterday caused the arrest of the manager of the Star Theatre. She claims that she purchased orchestra seats, and that because of her being a colored woman she was told to go up in the balcony. The manager says that she bought balcony seats.

Page 8.

There were rumors in Wall Street that $1,500,000 to $3,000,000 of gold would be exported.

The first International Gold Mining Convention will be held in Denver, Col., in July. Among other business to be transacted the question of the establishment by Congress of a Department of Mines and Mining will be discussed.

Page 10.

Retail dealers are being urged to buy heavily and be prepared to make big profits when prices advance under the Dingley bill in July. The tax on linens has been more than doubled. Some retailers are preparing to have a large stock ready, while others say they will wait and take their chances.

Page 11.

The Holland, a small vessel owned by her inventor and designed for submarine warfare, was successfully launched at Elizabethport.

Page 12.

The silver service presentation to the cruiser Brooklyn will take place at the Navy Yard on Saturday.

The American Chamber of Commerce of Paris has issued a circular calling attention to the opportunities it affords and offering its services to intending exhibitors.

A truant school, with accommodation for fifty boys, was opened at 215 East Twenty-first Street. Truants and other bad boys committed there will be severely dealt with.

James R. Forgan, President of the First National Bank of Chicago, thinks the proposed scheme of forming a company with $100,000,000 capital to lend money on mortgages to Western farmers, highly impracticable and improbable.

"Kid" Royal, the reformed gambler, who is making a living in Brooklyn by exposing the tricks of his former calling and selling books, had Police Captain O'Reilly arrested yesterday for alleged persecution.

Congressman J. Murray Mitchell and John R. Dos Passos yesterday denied the charges made by Col. J. E. Bloom, based on the publication of Mr. Dos Passos's scheme for Credit Foncier banking to relieve farmers of the Southwest and West.

The Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen postponed further action in the matter of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroad franchises pending a decision of the Supreme Court. Lawyers Butler and Towns arraign the Metropolitan Traction Company.

The Coroner's inquiry into the Leona fire horror, by which thirteen persons lost their lives at sea, resulted in a verdict by the jury exonerating the Captain and crew of the Leona and management of the Mallory Line from any blame in the matter.

The first annual meeting of the City and Suburban Homes Company was held, and the first report submitted to the stockholders. The company purposes establishing two suburban colonies, and sites have also been purchased up town on the east and west sides. Eight hundred applications have been filed for the suburban homes to be erected.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
The United Service.—Page 4.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 8.

GAVE UP HIS LIFE FOR A BOY.

A Brakeman Plunges into a River and Is Dragged to Death by a Child.

PITTSBURG, May 17.—John Reichart, a Pittsburg and Western brakeman, dashed from the engine cab of his moving train into the Allegheny River this afternoon to save Johnny Lamont, six years old, who had fallen into the river. He failed and went to death with the boy locked in his arms.

The drowning occurred at 2:30 this afternoon. The Lamont child had been sent to a coal flat to gather coal for his mother. Fully a dozen men swam toward the drowning couple, but too late. They went down together, and at midnight their bodies had not been found. Reichart leaves a wife and one child.

IMPEACHMENT IN FLORIDA.

State Treasurer Charged with Misdemeanor, Incompetency, and Malfeasance in Office.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 17.—The following resolutions were adopted unanimously by the House of Representatives today:

Resolved, That Clarence B. Collins, Treasurer of Florida, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanor, incompetency, malfeasance in office, and conduct detrimental to the public good.

Resolved, further, That a committee of seven be appointed by the Speaker, as managers to conduct the impeachment before the Senate, and said committee be instructed to present to the House immediately the articles of impeachment.

Based upon the evidence submitted in the recent report of the joint committee not less than four charges probably will be preferred, namely: First, the loaning of money in violation of law, that cannot now be collected. Second, The use of public funds in private speculation. Third, False reports to the executive as to the condition of the Treasury. Fourth, Actual defalcation.

A STATUE OF GEN. LOGAN.

President McKinley May Attend the Unveiling in July.

CHICAGO, May 17.—The unveiling of the heroic equestrian statue of Gen. John A. Logan July 26 will be a notable demonstration. President McKinley has intimated to Mrs. Logan his intention to be present if he can do so. Invitations will also be sent to the Cabinet, to men who served in the Senate with Gen. Logan, all members of the present Congress, the Governors of all the States and their staffs, together with a large number of prominent men in all parts of the country whose relations with the deceased soldier-statesman were of an intimate character.

Adjt. Gen. Reece says he will have 7,000 of the Illinois State Militia in Chicago on that day. The regular army will be represented by a detachment from Fort Sheridan, and it is expected that the military display will be further augmented by visiting companies from adjoining States.

Altgeld in a Sanitarium.

CHICAGO, May 17.—Ex-Gov. Altgeld, who has not been seen in Chicago for several days, has been heard from in a Milwaukee sanitarium, where he has been for two weeks. He will return here to-morrow.

TURKS TAKE DOMOKOS

Edhem Pasha Forces the Greeks to Retire, While Premier Ralli Protests to the Powers.

BATTLE MAY BE RESUMED TO-DAY.

Turks Had 50,000 Men Engaged Against 35,000 Greeks, According to Advices from Athens.

EUROPE MUCH OPPOSED TO THE SURRENDER OF THESSALY.

Result of the Battle Makes the Problem of Protecting Greece More Difficult Than Ever—Consternation in Athens.

LONDON, May 18, 1 A. M.—The latest news from the seat of hostilities, by way of Athens, shows that the battle yesterday ceased about 9 o'clock in the evening, but will probably be resumed this morning. Thus far no account of the fighting has been received from the Turkish side. It is evident from the Greek account that the Greeks have suffered a serious defeat, and if the left wing has given way, as appears probable, Edhem Pasha may be able to cut off the Greek retreat and to separate Gen. Smolenski at Sourpi from the main army.

This is Edhem Pasha's reply to the foolish attempt of Col. Manos to snatch a victory in Epirus. If Greece had prevented Manos from playing this last card of a gambler, Turkey might, perhaps, have ceased hostilities. As it is now, she is in full possession of Thessaly, and the powers will find the task of protecting Greece more difficult than ever.

The dispatches from Athens represent the populace as astounded when the news of the fighting came. They had hoped to the last that the powers would prevent Turkey from going further. One report represents the Greek Government as threatening to take extreme and desperate steps unless Europe arrests the progress of the invaders.

GREEKS DRIVEN BACK.

Edhem Pasha's Movements Aimed at Forcing the Crown Prince to Surrender.

LONDON, May 18.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Vienna says the following was received there late last night from a correspondent with the Turkish forces in Thessaly:

"Edhem Pasha has moved on from point to point and finally occupied Domokos. The Greeks have sustained a crushing defeat."

A dispatch to The Times from Athens says that the following telegram has been received from the Crown Prince Constantin:

"Our right wing, under Col. Mastrapas, has been compelled to retreat. It still holds Voussi, but may find it necessary to retire on Phourka Pass. It was necessary to bring up all the reserves in order to repulse the furious attacks of the enemy. Our wounded have been sent to Lamia. The conduct of the army was praiseworthy."

The correspondent of The Associated Press at Domokos, telegraphing at 1 o'clock this morning, says:

"The Turks having occupied Kitiki, the Greek troops are retreating toward the Orthrys Range, on the old frontier."

Greeks Tell of the Fighting.

The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Athens says the following is the official account of the fighting yesterday:

"Over 50,000 Turks simultaneously and continuously attacked our whole line with the greatest fierceness. Our artillery and infantry did splendid work. Twice all the regiments of the enemy wavered and fled, though their attack was soon renewed with fresh forces, which in turn we were able to hurl back.

"The stubborn resistance and splendid vigor of our troops finally compelled the enemy to give way altogether. All the attacks on our left were similarly repulsed.

"On our right we did not fare so well. The first attack of the enemy was repulsed, but they massed in immense forces for the next attack. Our first line wavered and was broken, and the wing would have been turned but for the timely arrival of the reserves.

"Still, the enemy had gained ground which it was then impossible to regain, and we, therefore, fell back on Bousi.

"The Turks had 50,000 troops, with 30,000 reserves. Our force was only 35,000. We have lost heavily, but the enemy must have lost thousands."

Gen. Mavromichalis Wounded.

Dispatches sent to Athens from Domokos at 7 A. M. yesterday say that the Greek left wing has fallen back toward the centre before thrice the number of Turks. The battle continued after sunset, but despite the yielding of the left wing the Turks were finally repulsed. Gen. Mavromichalis was wounded.

Crown Prince Constantin sent word to Athens at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, saying that the Turks, numbering about 30,000 men, had appeared in sight, marching on Domokos, and that the attack apparently would be directed against the two wings, and especially the left wing, of the Greek forces. Another dispatch from the Crown Prince, dated at noon, stated that the Turks had drawn nearer and were then about four and one-half miles distant.

The fighting began shortly after noon.

A dispatch from Domokos at noon, by way of Lamia, says:

"Thirty-five thousand Turks—infantry, cavalry, and artillery—have attacked the Greek line at several points of the left wing and the centre, with a view of penetrating southward and surrounding Domokos. Large forces are also attacking Gen. Smolenski."

A dispatch from the Crown Prince, dated from Domokos at 2 o'clock, says that the Greeks at that hour were still holding their positions. The Crown Prince was present during the engagement. He also said the Turkish attack on the Greek right wing began at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but the flank attacks were considered to be feints, and it was believed the main attack of the Turks would be made upon the Greek centre, where Crown Prince Constantin was in command. The Greek cannon did great execution on the principal Turkish column, which was advancing through the hills. The Turkish infantry at several points was in contact with the Greeks.

The Turks afterward attacked Halmyros, and at 5 o'clock fighting was in progress all along the line. The Greeks regard the attack on Gen. Smolenski, near Halmyros, as a strategic operation, the Turks endeavoring to cut between the two Greek armies, occupy the road leading to the Othry Mountains, and thus cut off the retreat of the Crown Prince.

PROTEST OF THE POWERS.

Ambassadors Directed to Remonstrate Against the Sultan's Terms of Peace.

LONDON, May 17.—All the powers have agreed, through their Ambassadors at Constantinople, to protest against the cession of Thessaly to Turkey, and the abolition of the capitulations.

The conditions proposed by the Porte as the terms of peace with Greece have been fully discussed in the lobbies of Parliament to-day, and the idea of the retrocession of Thessaly, and of such an indemnity as is already suggested, is ridiculed as impracticable and absurd. At the outside an indemnity of £5,000,000 or £6,000,000 and a slight strategic rectification of frontier are considered as likely to be the terms finally settled upon.

The demands of Turkey as the price of peace, which are classed as exorbitant, have made a bad impression on the Stock Exchange here. Prices have fallen in all departments, revealing the existence of fear that political complications of a serious character may supervene.

The newspapers of St. Petersburg protest vigorously against the "excessive and unacceptable" conditions which Turkey demands as the price of peace with Greece. They declare that if Turkey insists upon them Europe will be obliged to abandom mediation.

The Novoe Vremya says that in the event of Turkey's insistance upon the terms she has presented, the powers will have to take practical measures to "preserve Greece from the pretensions threatening her national existence."

The Temps of Paris, referring to the peace terms demanded by Turkey, says:

"Europe cannot consent to the cession of Thessaly. On the firmness which the powers now display depends the success of the whole scheme for reforms and the peace of Europe."

RALLI CALLS AT THE LEGATIONS.

Protests Against the Attack on Domokos at This Time.

LONDON, May 17.—M. Ralli, the Greek Premier, when he heard of the attack on Domokos went to call at each of the Legations of the powers in Athens.

M. Ralli when he called at the Legations protested to the Ministers against the Turkish attack on Domokos and Halmyros when Greece, at the instance of the powers, was acting purely on the defensive.

The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Athens says:

"The afternoon (Monday) has been one of great excitement. The whole city turned out to discuss the news of the fighting, and the newspapers issued numberless special editions. The impatient crowds gathered around the offices of the Ministry of Marine, questioned everybody coming out and finally invaded the building.

"The Minister of Justice, M. Triantafilaca, announced the news as it was received to the anxious crowd. The Ministers have been sitting in council until a late hour.

"Word has been received that Gen. Mavromichalis has been severely wounded in the leg and obliged to relinquish his command to another officer."

PLOT TO KILL KING GEORGE.

Report that Many Arrests Have Been Made in Athens.

LONDON, May 18.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Berlin says it is reported there that a plot to murder King George has been discovered at Athens and that many arrests have been made.

TURKS HAVE GREEK STAFF MAPS.

Well Informed in Regard to the Enemy's Movements.

LONDON, May 18.—The correspondent of The Daily News with the Turkish forces in Thessaly writes:

"The Turks showed me yesterday a number of Greek staff maps, with all the positions they intended to occupy carefully marked, and with the numbers of the various Greek regiments and their contemplated positions. They showed me also a printed map with the frontier moved about 100 kilometres north in anticipation of Greek victory."

TURKS VICTORIOUS NEAR ARTA.

Word from Athens of a Cessation of Hostilities in Epirus.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 17.—Osman Pasha telegraphs from Louros, Epirus, saying that after a desperate battle near Arta on Saturday the Greeks retired to Arta with a loss of 2,000 men killed. The Turks had 240 killed and 700 wounded.

LONDON, May 17.—The officials of the Greek Legation to-day received a dispatch from Athens officially announcing the cessation of hostilities throughout Epirus.

The Greek Government has issued a proclamation announcing that it does not desire any further volunteers, explaining that there are already many volunteers in Athens for whom it is impossible to find employment.

According to a dispatch from Athens to The Daily News, the Greek retreat in Epirus became so disorderly that it caused a panic in Arta, where the prisons have been broken open and many of the prisoners have escaped.

Sultan Reviews His Troops.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 17.—The Sultan yesterday reviewed a division of the Imperial Guards. During the proceedings sixty Turkish soldiers who have recovered from wounds received while fighting against the Greeks were drawn up in front of the palace.

Candia's Water Supply Cut Off.

CANDIA, Island of Crete, May 17.—The insurgents having cut the conduits above the town, Candia is now without a water supply.

KICKED TO DEATH BY A COW.

Fate of Fairchild Andrus of Penfield, N. Y., ex-Assemblyman.

PENFIELD, N. Y., May 17.—Fairchild Andrus, ex-Assemblyman and a well-known politician, while milking a cow last night was kicked by the animal and instantly killed.

TRIED TO BURN SALOONS.

Woman Believed to Have Applied the Torch in an Indiana Town.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 17.—Within the last month four efforts have been made to burn saloons at Congerville. The sufferers are William Pash, John Stadtler, and the Steele saloon and boarding house.

The second attempt on Stadtler came at 3 o'clock this morning, lighted car waste being used. The theory is that the incendiaries are women, rendered desperate because their husbands, fathers, and sons are squandering their earnings.

RUNAWAY IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

Child and Nurse Receive Injuries that May Cause Their Deaths.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 17.—A horse owned by Superintendent of Streets Ackley was stung by a bee while drinking at the fountain in Union Square this afternoon.

Maddened with pain, the horse dashed on the sidewalk where a number of children were playing and ran over a baby carriage containing the infant child of Ernest Knauss. The nurse, Nora Nowal, aged fifteen, clung to the carriage and was knocked down.

The baby is cut frightfully about the head, and the girl is suffering from internal injuries. Recovery is doubtful in each case.

MAYOR GLEASON ARRAIGNED

His Administration Scored at a Meeting of Voters in Long Island City.

WHAT REV. MR. PARK SAID.

The Aldermen Who Opposed the Mayor's Scheme for the City's Improvement Invite Their Friends to Test Their Motives.

Mayor Gleason's ears should have burned last night. For more than two hours, in the heart of his own bailiwick, four men took turns in telling an assemblage of about 400 voters that the Mayor of Long Island City is no gentleman, that he lacks the instincts of common honesty and humanity, that his administration has been and is a blot on the National flag, and that his pretensions to govern the Greater New York spring from gall and presumption that must eventually consign him to oblivion.

And the voters listened, always earnestly, sometimes with affirmative applause and sometimes in silence, but never with any open expression of dissent. When the Common Council vetoed the bills passed by the Legislature providing for the issue of bonds for more water, more schools, new sewers, and other improvements for Long Island City, Mayor Gleason declared them traitors. Last night's meeting was called by the four Aldermen, the majority of the board—Bowley, Flanagan, Smith, and Geiser—to explain their action.

The meeting was held at the hall of the Queens County Athletic Club, Flushing Avenue, Long Island City. Only two of the Aldermen—Bowley and Flanagan—were present. Neither of them spoke. The talking was done by Lucien Knapp, the City Treasurer; the Rev. Charles Park, Lawyer M. J. Smith of the Citizens' Committee, and John P. Madden, still suffering from the bruised eye obtained last week after a personal encounter with the Mayor.

Mr. Knapp, the first speaker, referred to the bill authorizing the Mayor to award contracts worth $1,000,000 to the Woodside Water Company, and said he believed Mr. Gleason to be the controlling stockholder in the company. He could account for the favoritism shown in no other way. Then he told of an offer of a private concern to furnish pure water at one-third the charge demanded by the Woodside corporation.

"The contract," he continued, warmed by the applause, "was made with the diabolical purpose of crushing the representatives of the people of their right to supply themselves with pure water. The Legislature of Bill Tweed was not so rotten as the Legislature that passed this law. Our executive has made the interests of the city secondary to the business of maintaining a political party and building his candidacy for the Mayoralty of the Greater New York. His gall and presumption will be greeted with a contempt that will consign him and his hopes to oblivion."

"Most men would think," said the Rev. Mr. Park, "that the condition of tyranny under which we are suffering is possible only under the Sultan of Turkey or the Generals of Spain. We are governed by a buffoon made up of vulgarity and profanity." Dr. Park, after devoting ten minutes to illustrate the evidences Mr. Gleason has given of his readiness to resort to physical where moral force has failed him, attacked his administration as dishonest. He took, as an illustration, the First Ward School, built during Mr. Gleason's first term of office at a cost of $375,000, and said the building and land cost $100,000, while $275,000 was paid as commission.

In conclusion, Mr. Park, after saying the Aldermen who had called a halt on the outrageous robbery of the taxpayers deserved the thanks of the entire city, declared he could almost find it in his heart to welcome Tammany, on the theory that any change must be for the better.

Mr. Madden told of the favoritism exhibited by Mayor Gleason whom he referred to as his Majestic Honor, in the appointments he had made and the dismissals he had compelled, and instanced the case of Mrs. McGee, Principal of the Third Ward School, refused reappointment because her brother was anti-Gleason. Reverting to his own trouble with the Mayor, Mr. Madden said he felt the treatment he had received when, in the exercise of his Constitutional right, he had opposed the big Mayor, as an outrage on the National flag.

Lawyer Smith, the last speaker, condemned the action of the Legislature in passing the bill, and said Mr. Gleason, failing to obtain the votes he wanted in his own city, had gone to the Legislature. "There," continued the speaker, "he obtained the aid of an influential Republican leader, to whom he gave $60,000 worth of bonds of the Woodside Water Company, but the bill is not law, and Mr. Payn will now, I am sure, be glad to return the stock."

CHICAGO FORECLOSURE SUIT.

Medicah Temple Company in Financial Difficulties.

CHICAGO, May 17.—The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as trustee for the bondholders of the Medicah Temple Company, filed a bill in the Circuit Court to foreclose the trust securing the bonds upon the property. The bond issue, which is $400,000, was made Feb. 15, 1894, and is due March, 1924.

The trust deeds cover the leasehold interest of the Medicah Temple Company in the property at Jackson Street and Fifth Avenue. The building is a fourteen-story structure, and contains the home of the Order of the Mystic Shrine, besides a large hall and numerous offices.

GREAT LENSES GOING WEST.

The $60,000 Glass for the Yerkes Telescope en Route.

BOSTON, May 17.—Alvan G. Clark of Cambridge, the celebrated telescope manufacturer, started for Chicago to-night with the great lenses for the Yerkes telescope of the Chicago Observatory. Mr. Clark and two of his men, with the lenses, occupy a special parlor car.

The precious glass, which is 40 inches in diameter, and is valued at $60,000, has been packed with extraordinary care. Every unfavorable condition and every slightest jar must be guarded against. These lenses are the largest in the world at present, and represent five years of careful work by Mr. Clark and his assistants.

RAISING TRACKS IN CHICAGO.

The Work of Abolishing Grade Crossings in Progress.

CHICAGO, May 17.—An ordinance was introduced in the Council to-night elevating the tracks of a dozen railways at Clark and Sixteenth Streets, the city's "death trap." This means the expenditure of $2,600,000. Of this $2,500,000 will be borne by the railways and $100,000 by the Alley Elevated.

Elevation of the Northwestern, Panhandle, and Northern Pacific tracks in Rockwell Street will begin June 1 and be pushed to completion this Summer, at a cost of $1,500,000, clearing Washington and Jackson Boulevards, and six street car lines of grade crossings. The Mayor and the Track Elevation Committee say that if the roads fail to agree upon a plan of elevation the city will act under its police powers.

Three Children Perish by Fire.

SHAWANO, Wis., May 17.—Martin Wicks and wife, who live near Gresham, this county, left their home this morning to look after some stock that had strayed away. During their absence forest fires spread over the farm and destroyed the house. Three small children who had been left alone perished.

To be Called Victoria Jubilee Bridge.

MONTREAL, May 17.—The Grand Trunk Railway officials have decided to call the reconstructed Victoria Bridge, over the St. Lawrence, the Victoria Jubilee Bridge, in honor of her Majesty's sixtieth anniversary as a Queen.

SIXTY ARRESTS IN MOSCOW.

Men of Education Who Were Planning a Big Mill Strike.

LONDON, May 18.—A dispatch to The Standard from Moscow says the police have made sixty arrests, most of the suspects being men with university education, although working as mill hands, on a charge of planning a big strike.

They will be sent to Siberia without trial.

BIG FIRE IN NASHVILLE.

One Large Warehouse Destroyed and a Whisky Establishment Catches.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 17.—A big fire started to-night in Warren Brothers' paint and oil warehouse in the centre of the city. The large warehouse of Dickel & Co., whisky dealers, next caught, but the fire is now under control.

FINED FOR SUNDAY FARMING.

A Nanuet Man Punished for Planting Potatoes.

NYACK, N. Y., May 17.—John Farrell, who was arrested at Nanuet yesterday for planting potatoes in violation of the laws governing the Sabbath, was fined $5 to-day for this offense.

HID HIS MONEY IN A FLUE.

Wife Started a Fire and Burned Up $3,000 in Bank Notes.

CARTHAGE, Ill., May 17.—Mr. Bissel, a farmer living east of here, having no faith in banks, kept his money hidden about his farm.

The other day he hid it up a flue. The next day his wife put up a stove and started a fire and burned up $3,000 in bank notes.

HER SEVENTEENTH CHILD.

Mrs. Sweitzer of Passaic Has Nine Boys and Eight Girls.

PASSAIC, N. J., May 17.—Mrs. Henry Sweitzer, fifty-eight years of age, wife of a veteran of the civil war, to-day gave birth to her seventeenth child.

All the children are living—there are nine boys and eight girls.

Sweitzer has an application pending for a pension, for his services during the war.

FATAL NAP OF AN ENGINEER.

Woke Up, Turned on the Water, and the Boiler Exploded.

EASTON, Penn., May 17.—George Bartholomew, an engineer for the Crown Slate Company at Pen Argyl, was blown to pieces by the explosion of a boiler this morning. Bartholomew is supposed to have fallen asleep and on awakening found the boiler dry and turned on the water, thereby causing the explosion.

His sister, when she learned of her brother's death, attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into the burning boiler house.

MAYFLOWER LOG IN A VAULT.

Mr. Bayard Deposits the Document in a Wilmington Institution.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 17.—Thomas F. Bayard, former Ambassador to the Court of St. James, arrived in this city from New York this afternoon with the log of the Mayflower in his possession. He went to the office of the Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and there deposited the log in the vaults for safe keeping until he conveys it to the custody of the Governor of Massachusetts.

Having thus disposed of his charge, Mr. Bayard went to his old home at Delamore Place.

BLIND MAN GETS SIGHT.

Keeps It Two Days and Then Goes Back to Darkness.

ANDERSON, Ind., May 17.—Isaac Black, a farmer living south of this city, who has been blind, except for two days, since he was a boy, is said to have had a remarkable experience the last few days.

Last week his sightless eyes began to get sore, and Friday, it is alleged, for the first time in years he opened them to see perfectly. He used them Friday and Saturday, and in those two days for the first time saw the members of his family.

Last night, however, the vision slowly passed away, and to-day he is again in perpetual darkness. He prayed for years to be able to see those around him and the scenes which were familiar to him only by description.

ASTORS OWN COAL STOCK.

Their Names on a List of the Columbus and Hocking Valley.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 17.—The Central Trust Company of New York, in obedience to an order by Judge Badger, filed an affidavit this afternoon disclosing the names of the holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company.

Among the names and amounts are the following: John Jacob Astor, $11,000; estate of William Astor, $307,000; Honesdale (Penn.) National Bank, $17,000; John H. Davis & Co., New York, $111,000. The total amount represented by the Central Trust Company is $941,000. Judge Badger ordered the names disclosed as an evidence of good faith, the trust company having filed a motion to set aside the order appointing a receiver on the ground that a suit involving the same question is pending in the Federal Court. The motion in Common Pleas will now be heard.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The area of high pressure continues central in the Ohio Valley, and covers all districts between the Atlantic coast and the Rocky Mountain slope. The pressure is relatively low in the Rocky Mountain districts. The barometer has fallen slightly in the lake regions, and risen on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau. The temperature is higher in the lake regions and central valleys, and cooler on the Northern Rocky mountain slope.

Occasional showers have occurred in the Rocky Mountain districts; elsewhere the weather has been generally fair.

The weather will continue fair in the Atlantic and East Gulf States, the central valleys, and the lake regions. Partly cloudy weather, with occasional showers, is indicated for the Rocky Mountain slope. The temperature will rise slowly in all districts east of the Mississippi River.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	—TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	64	54	54
6 A. M.	64	52	55
9 A. M.	65	56	61
12 M.	74	63	67
4 P. M.	79	67	69
6 P. M.	83	67	68
9 P. M.	81	60	63
12 P. M.	76	58	50

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	62⅛
Weather Bureau	61
Corresponding date 1896	73
Corresponding date for last 20 years	59

Laurel House, Lakewood, open until June 1. The Waumbek and Cottages, White Mts., opens June 15.—Adv.

PILGRIMAGE TO SEE PLATT

Greater New York Republican Leaders Bound for Washington to Hold a Conference.

FOR AN ANTI-TAMMANY UNION

The Programme for an Alliance on Republican Lines to be Discussed —Successor to Chairman Lauterbach May Be Selected.

There is to be an important conference of Greater New York Republican politicians in Washington with Senator Thomas C. Platt to-day.

All of the conference committees appointed by the Republican County Committees within the Greater New York territory will be represented at this conference, but the greater number of local leaders who will journey to Washington to-day to see Senator Platt will be from this city.

Some of the Republican leaders were quietly protesting last night against this pilgrimage to Washington. This contingent was declaring that the trip to Washington would not have a good effect on the public mind.

A few of those who were known to have been invited to the Washington conference insisted that they knew nothing about it. Chairman Charles W. Hackett of the Republican State Committee came down from Albany last night with the purpose of going to Washington this morning. He said after his arrival at the Fifth Avenue Hotel that if there was going to be a conference he did not know it, and perhaps he would not go.

Fred S. Gibbs, the National Republican Committeeman from this State, who only arrived home from the West on Sunday, said that he was going to Washington this morning, but that he had not heard a word—not a single word—about a conference. He had really been intending to go to the capital to pay his respects to President McKinley for some time, because he was not able to be present at the inauguration.

Edward Lauterbach told some of his friends yesterday that he had an engagement in Washington for to-day. Postmaster Van Cott is already at the capital.

Members of the Conference.

Messrs. Lauterbach, Gibbs, George R. Bidwell, and Abraham Gruber, all of the Conference Committee of this county, are expected to make the trip. Jacob Worth, Sheriff Buttling, Controller George W. Palmer, and Silas B. Dutcher may represent the Conference Committee of Kings County, and one of the prospective pilgrims stated yesterday that the committees from Queens and Richmond would also be represented.

The real purpose of the trip is exciting no end of speculation. The theory that Mr. Platt wants to have a chat with the conference committees as to the basis of representation in the first city convention of the Greater New York was one explanation, but there were politicians who declared that the conference with Mr. Platt would be not so much a joint meeting of the conference committees as it would be a meeting of Platt's trusted leaders to consider the action to be taken toward perfecting an anti-Tammany Union on the lines laid down in Mr. Platt's recent manifesto. Mr. Platt and his men want to effect the union in their own way, and they don't want to allow the Citizens' Union to put them in the position of being obliged to accept their nominees.

The May meeting of the County Committee will be held Thursday night, and it is probable that to-day's conference will outline a policy which will be officially promulgated at that meeting and which will put the Republican Party on record as to what it will do and what it will not do in the Fall campaign.

This conference may also consider the basis of representation in the city convention, and one of the prospective conferrees said last night that he would not be surprised if they asked the State Committee's Executive Committee to adjust this question of representation. No matter what basis is agreed upon, the present City of New York will have a majority of the delegates, naturally.

Basis of Representation.

Many of the leaders believe that the basis of representation in the city convention should be the same

GOV. BLACK'S AFFRONT

His Attack on Carl Schurz Severely Condemned by Leading Members of His Own Party.

HIS CIVIL SERVICE MEMORANDUM CALLED MOST EXTRAORDINARY

Some "Practical Politicians" Amused and Even Pleased, but the Conservative Element Is Alarmed—Signing the Measure Is Declared a Serious Mistake.

From Gov. Black's Civil Service Memorandum.

The bill has also been savagely attacked by those who are neither wise nor fair minded. These attacks proceed from sources in which the public long since has ceased to confide. For this latter class I have no respect. It is composed mainly of the disappointed and the unsuccessful, aided now and then by some decrepit figure who, having once enjoyed the rewards and betrayed the confidence of his party, is now anxious to explain and justify that betrayal. This justification, when reduced to a sediment, consists of the statement that all public officers are dishonest and should not be trusted. This conclusion is probably natural if based upon the character and conduct of those who reach it. The American public is long suffering and kind, but it despises those who hope by slandering others to postpone for a day their own departure into complete obscurity.

Gov. Black's personal attack on Carl Schurz in an official document continues to excite unfavorable comment.

His memorandum explaining why he signed the new State civil service act has been condemned by men high in his own party, and some of those who are most inclined to find excuses declare his course injudicious and almost incredible for one who has been elected to the Chief Magistracy of the State.

District Attorney Olcott.

District Attorney William M. K. Olcott refused yesterday to comment on the new Civil Service act. When his attention was called to the portion of Gov. Black's memorandum, commonly accepted as an attack on Carl Schurz, he said: "I cannot believe that Gov. Black meant Carl Schurz by that characterization. If he did, then I certainly dissent from such a view of Mr. Schurz. I regard Mr. Schurz very highly, and think that his public services have been of a superior order. I not only believe that everything that Carl Schurz does is dictated by a clear mind and a good conscience, but I also believe that all that he has done publicly has been advantageous and beneficial."

John A. Stewart.

John A. Stewart said he did not care to trust himself to characterize Gov. Black's memorandum.

"I am amazed," said he. "It is one of the most extraordinary documents that ever emanated from an executive officer. Entirely aside from any question of the merits of the Civil Service bill itself, it is the tenor of the memorandum that is objectionable. It was unnecessary and gratuitous."

John R. Van Wormer.

John R. Van Wormer said: "The Governor seems to have misconceived the true conditions of civil service in this State; to have failed to note the progress it has made, or to have duly considered the attitude of his party toward the matter during the past twenty years. He has taken many steps backward, and his action can only be approved by the 'practical politician,' whose chief mission it is to put the unworthy places of workers who are utterly unfitted for any position of trust or responsibility.

"The very citizens whose zeal, intelligence, and devotion to public interest the Governor strives to belittle are the conservators of all that is best in municipal, State, and National politics. It is only necessary to refer to the simple fact that weakens the Governor's 'memorandum' to call attention to those who advocated this short-sighted and unfortunate departure from the principles of sound public policy which have been cherished by representative Republicans from Gen. Grant down to McKinley. The Republican Party has been in the habit of looking to such as these for its inspiration."

Alfred E. Marling.

Alfred E. Marling, President of the Real Estate Exchange, said:

"I was surprised and pained at this uncalled-for attack upon a man of such conspicuous and unselfish services in the cause of civil service reform as Carl Schurz. Gov. Black's memorandum was most unwise and entirely uncalled for."

Thomas L. James.

Former Postmaster General Thomas L. James said: "The Governor has, in my opinion, made a serious mistake in signing this measure. Neither the Governor nor anybody else can stop the onward progress of civil service reform. It is here to stay. The public, who cares not who has the offices provided they are honestly administered, will not allow this matter to be trifled with. The Governor will realize this sooner than any one else. If any part of his memorandum referred to ex-Secretary Carl Schurz, it was an unbecoming exhibition on the part of the executive of this great State. The Governor should not forget that Mr. Schurz was one of the most important factors in the contest last Fall for McKinley, honesty, and reform. If he has overlooked it, he will find that the plain people have not forgotten Mr. Schurz or his great services."

Nathaniel A. Prentiss.

Nathaniel A. Prentiss, an influential Republican member of the Union League Club and of the New York City Board of Education, deprecated the course of the Governor, particularly in reference to his attack on Carl Schurz.

"Of course, I would not like to criticise the Governor," he said, "especially as I have read his memorandum hastily and have not had the opportunity to study it. It is unfortunate, however, that the memorandum was not confined to the public aspects of the question. I am satisfied that is the sentiment of the conservative men of the Republican Party. It seems to me that criticism of a private citizen or attacks upon his motives should have no place in an official utterance of any officer.

"I was much disappointed by the approval of the bill, which, so far as I can see, destroys all the safeguards against the spoils system. I think the Governor's action unfortunate."

Col. Willis L. Ogden.

Col. Willis L. Ogden of Brooklyn said: "Gov. Black's memorandum on the Lexow bill has given a blow to the Republican Party similar in its effect to the Maynard incident upon the Democratic Party. The blow will take some little time to overcome. It would seem from his utterances that he has not had the slightest idea of what competitive examinations really are.

"I think we can rely upon the people to right the wrong, and they will patiently wait for the opportunity to do it. And they will do it when the opportunity presents itself in no uncertain way. This action of Gov. Black's is, I may add, a great disappointment to a very large number of people, who earnestly supported him in his canvas, and were interested in securing his election."

Alfred T. White.

Alfred T. White of Brooklyn, former City Works Commissioner, would not discuss the reference of Gov. Black to Carl Schurz, but said he thought the first attempt made to seriously comply with the bill would show the impossibility of getting good public servants under its provisions.

"At the same time," said he, "the real measure of its harmfulness will not be seen until after the election next Fall. For the present, the Cities of New York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo are all in the hands of officials who desire the least possible disturbance of the present rule, and those three cities include two-thirds of all competitive positions which are affected by the bill."

Edward Mitchell.

Edward Mitchell said that the civil service bill approved by the Governor is "a retrograde movement." He said:

"The sentiment of the people was manifested by the adoption in the Constitutional Convention of 1894 of the provision with reference to the appointments and promotion in the civil service. If this new law approved by the Governor violates the spirit and letter of the Constitution, I am sure that it will not only be disapproved of by the courts, but will also meet with public condemnation. The sentiment of the people is averse to such a retrograde movement, and would not tolerate the reintroduction of the old system of appointing to office unfit persons, simply for the sake of spoils.

"I recognize the propriety of an administrative officer having some scope in the selection of his subordinates with reference to their fitness to perform their duties, and if the plan contemplated by this new law is such as to require the appointing officer to rate for fitness every one certified to him by the Civil Service Board, it may not result in the demoralization of the civil service as it exists. I should consider, however, the publicity of such ratings for fitness as absolutely essential to prevent very great mischief under the operation of this law.

"The result of any experiment under this law will be, in my opinion, a return to the system now prevailing. I don't think the appointing power will want this privilege and will be glad to have it restored to the Civil Service Commissioners. This has been the experience of members of Congress. I do not think that the heads of departments of the city and State Governments will want this power, as they would not have the time to examine applicants as to fitness and rate them with justice to the applicants or themselves. I think they will be loath to undertake such examination of applicants who have been certified to them for merit."

CHAIRMAN LAUTERBACH TALKS.

Approves Both the Bill and the Insult to Mr. Schurz.

Edward Lauterbach said: "I consider the bill that Gov. Black has approved as a very great advance in civil service reform. It is a vast improvement on the present law. It allows some range of choice to the appointing power, so that an officer may select men who are practically fit for the duties required of him.

"The present system is academic. It allows men who are well educated, but otherwise utterly unfit to hold office of any kind, to pass five examinations, and become burdens to heads of departments.

"I don't think the new law takes the civil service out of the hands of the Civil Service Commissioners, nor do I think that it turns over the offices and departments to the party in power. It merely enables an officer to get around him capable and fit men.

"As to the criticism of Carl Schurz by the Governor in his memorandum," said Mr. Lauterbach, "I think Mr. Schurz got just what he deserved. Mr. Schurz is a nice, lovable man personally and in private life, but when it comes to criticism of a public official he is very caustic. He can be as drastic and cutting in his censure as any man I know, and he cannot complain if Mr. Black has administered to him his own prescription.

"His criticism of the Governor's bill was acrid in the extreme, and he should not be surprised that the worm has turned. He has got just what he gave, and just what he richly deserved.

"And, after all this," added Mr. Lauterbach with a laugh, "I am not a spoilsman."

GEN. LA GRANGE LAUDS BLACK.

Calls Him a Dragon Slayer and Deliverer from Slavery.

Fire Commissioner O. H. La Grange gave his opinion on civil service last night in a lecture before the Catholic Young Men's Club at 94 White Street on the subject "Civil and Religious Liberty." Of the civil service system he said:

"Every citizen desires to have fit men in public office, and from this natural wish there has grown up, while the sentinels slept, a system of civil service so expansive and all-embracing in its aims that if allowed to grow into a permanent bureaucracy, sheltering a privileged class of public employes, in my belief it would slowly but certainly change the form and spirit of our government.

"The two partisans of both parties have so long cried to gain support and cheat each other and their mindless followers by abasement before this aggressive and inflated pretense, so eager are the mass of mediocre men to surrender their liberty to think and hold opinions of their own for the poor privilege of seeming conformity with the beliefs professed by those who modestly admit that they are the 'best citizens' or belong to the 'better element.'

"So fiercely has this foreign system been sustained and its questioners denounced as public enemies and 'dishonest spoilsmen' by its imported advocates, that our Governor, who has proved ability to think and courage to tell the truth, is hailed as a dragon slayer and a deliverer, and will gain a National reputation by freeing many honest minds from slavery to this ostensibly respectable political delusion. He will gather more laurels if he shall next year show the Legislature, as I believe he will, how the liquor traffic can be policed and taxed as thoroughly as now without other restrictions on the habits, customs, or liberties of any citizen."

Regarding a non-partisan administration, he said: "Non-partisan administration is another of the 'Greek gifts' which imitation oligarchs offer the city. Verily, we must be suffering from the 'cankers of a long peace' when men with no inherited authority, with no record of distinguished service, with no qualifications except dubious personal prosperity, and no unmarketable attainments claim the right to dictate who shall rule the unrepresented voters of the city.

"If the plain people of this city would assent to this method of nominations and cast their votes with docility, in a little time the pinchbeck political aristocracy could dispense with the votes entirely and name themselves as rulers without the formality of an election."

ABRAHAM GRUBER'S VIEW.

Says Gov. Black Has Taken Starch Out of Mr. Schurz.

Abraham Gruber said:

"Well, Schurz has got it about as bad if not worse than he gave it to Gov. Black. It was well known in this city before Mr. Schurz went on to Albany that he was going to make a hot and sharp attack upon the bill that the Governor had suggested. Men were told to go along with the committee and enjoy the circus, and they went. I hope they and Mr. Schurz also enjoyed the return of the compliment.

"Gov. Black has taken the starch out of both the civil service law and Mr. Schurz, and the school of reformers from 'Teddy' Roosevelt up, or down, that follow him. You will notice that these great civil service reformers, like Roosevelt, are always getting non-competitive jobs. They don't go up against their own examinations.

"This new law is the best thing that has ever been done for the advancement of real civil service reform. It will enable an official to have some say in the election of his own force. He will have to examine applicants for fitness, just as the Commissioners now examine them for merit. If he fails to do his duty he stands a chance of getting into State prison.

"The law does not give him an opportunity, as it has been said, to loot the public service by putting spoilsmen in office. He must rate and appoint after competitive examinations. This new law will give satisfaction to the office holders, heads of departments, to applicants, and, in fact, to everybody except Mr. Schurz and the 'reformers.'

"I consider Gov. Black's memorandum a powerful document, and the severest excoriation that was ever administered. It is only the beginning," added Mr. Gruber. "There is more to follow, and it will get better and better."

MAYOR STRONG'S COMMENT.

Waiting to Study the Law Before Giving His Opinion.

Mayor Strong said that he would not comment on the memorandum of Gov. Black from the point of view that it was a retort upon Carl Schurz.

"I do not know anything about the criticism of Mr. Schurz," he said, "and if I did I should not care to say anything about it.

"As to the new law, I have not yet studied its provisions sufficiently to give an opinion. The Civil Service Commission meets this evening to discuss the provisions of the law, and when it reports upon its new features, I shall determine my own course in regard to any changes. I shall, of course, comply with the law, whatever it is. Until I know exactly what it is, and how it will affect the administration of the city, I do not care to criticise it or comment on Gov. Black's memorandum."

GEN. CHARLES H. T. COLLIS.

Contemplates Asking the Civil Service Board to Examine for Him.

Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, said that he would not undertake to criticise Gov. Black's memorandum in so far as it referred to Mr. Schurz. As to the effect of the Governor's civil service law, he said:

"I have just returned from Philadelphia and have confined my reading for the last day or so to the Philadelphia papers. I have not, therefore, seen a copy of Gov. Black's memorandum, although I am somewhat familiar with the bill he has approved.

"I am a great believer in civil service reform, and have been so for a quarter of a century. The necessity of such a law was impressed upon me when I was a municipal officer in Philadelphia. Of course the system at present is crude, but it will be improved. I do not believe, however, and never have believed, that the men who belong to the laboring department of the City of New York should be included in the classification of the civil service. I believe that I can select better laborers and better foremen and assistant foremen than the Civil Service Board can do for me. But in all the higher grades of the public service the civil service rules are a great relief to the heads of departments.

"I do not yet know what action I shall take in regard to the matter. I shall be governed very much by the desire of the Mayor, to whom I owe, as a public officer, my first allegiance; but I think it not unlikely that I shall ask the Civil Service Board to take entire charge of examinations as to the fitness of all the employes above the grade of the labor department. As to the labor department, I think I shall appoint a board of engineers and experts whose examination will be confined to physical fitness and habits of life. I am satisfied that I can select more active, hard-working men for the labor that must be done in my department than the Civil Service Board can select for me.

"I am now compelled to take the first man on the list. He is at the head of the list because he had 5 cents in his pocket and was able to get to the office first by riding on an elevated train. But the poor fellow who didn't have a nickel and had to walk found himself at the tail end.

"If the Civil Service Board would certify to me a list of 100 men when I want to select twenty laborers, I would summon them to appear before me and would pick out the men I thought could do the work, and I should give preference to married men with families and to veterans."

UPHOLDS THE COMMISSION.

Corporation Counsel Scott Would Leave the Examinations for His Department to Its Members.

Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott yesterday sent to Chairman Everett P. Wheeler of the New York City Civil Service Commission a communication concerning the new civil service law in which Mr. Scott designates the present commission to be the persons or board to conduct all examinations for places in the classified service in the Law Department.

In other words, the department of which Mr. Scott is the chief is willing to leave the work of examination to the Civil Service Commissioners appointed by Mayor Strong. Mr. Scott, in his letter to Everett P. Wheeler, said:

I am advised that the Governor has signed the act introduced in the Legislature by Senator Lexow, entitled "An act to provide for examinations to ascertain and determine the merit and fitness of persons seeking to enter the civil service of the State of New York and the cities thereof, the ratings upon such examination, and the persons by whom such shall be conducted." I am aware that serious doubts exist in the minds of many persons who are qualified to form a judgment as to the validity of such act, in view of the provisions of Section 9 of Article V. of the Constitution of this State.

However, until some authoritative judicial determination shall have been made upon the subject, I consider it to be the duty of all public officers to assume the validity of the act and to observe its requirements.

The act undertakes to establish a distinction between the merit and fitness of candidates for appointment and promotion to public positions, and provides that the merit of applicants shall be determined by examination conducted by or under the Civil Service Commissioners or examining board having jurisdiction over the appointment or promotion for which application is made, and that upon all examinations to determine the merit of the applicants no rating higher than 50 per centum shall be given to any person. That the list containing the names and ratings of all applicants found on such examination to be eligible for appointment or promotion for merit thus determined shall be made up for certification to the person or persons holding the power of appointment or promotion, and that the minimum percentage of ratings necessary to entitle an applicant to a place upon such list as eligible for merit shall be determined by rules and regulations established by the Civil Service Commissioners of the State of New York or of the city in whose service such appointment or promotion is sought after such rules and regulations have been approved by the Governor in the case of State offices and by the State Civil Service Commissioners in the case of city offices.

Provisions of the Act.

The act also provides that the fitness of the applicants thus certified to be eligible for appointment or promotion by reason of their merit shall be determined by examination, to be conducted by the person or persons holding the power of appointment or promotion, or by some person or board designated by the person holding such power of appointment or promotion, provided that the rating on such examination for fitness shall not exceed in any case 50 per cent. the rating thus obtained upon the examination for fitness is to be added by the person or persons holding the power of appointment or promotion to the rating given to each applicant certified to be eligible by reason of merit, as hereinbefore mentioned, and that applicants shall be preferred for appointment and promotion according to their standing, ascertained by adding together the rating for merit and the rating for fitness determined as in the act provided.

It is further provided that until a new eligible list shall have been prepared, pursuant to the provisions of the act, the existing eligible list shall be continued, with the proviso, however, that the ratings therein given shall relate exclusively to the merit of the applicant therein named, and that the fitness of such applicants shall be determined by examination by the person or board having the power of appointment or promotion.

It will readily be seen that under the provisions of this act the officer or board making an appointment or promotion will have it in his or their power to select any applicant whose name is upon the eligible list for merit, no matter how low he may be upon that list, by giving to him a rating for fitness so much larger than that which he gives to every other person upon such eligible list as to make said applicant stand highest upon the revised list when the two ratings have been added together.

He Favors the Commission.

It is, of course, to be presumed that every public officer will attempt to carry out in all honesty and fairness the provisions of the act in question, but no matter how honest any officer may be in intention, it will probably be impossible to convince either the unsuccessful applicants for appointment or promotion, or the public at large, that appointing officers have not, in most cases, taken advantage of the opportunity offered them by the act to select the persons to be appointed or promoted by reasons of other considerations than those specified by the Constitution as the determining factors which must be deserved.

So far as the law department is concerned I have found the operation of the civil service regulations of this city, under the conditions which have heretofore existed to be entirely satisfactory to me, as a public officer, and to be conducive to the efficient and satisfactory administration of the duties of my department. I should consider that the public service would be likely to suffer if I were to be deprived of the advice and assistance of the Civil Service Commission of this city in selecting the persons to be appointed or promoted in this department within the classified service.

Section 2 of the act referred to provides that "the fitness of the applicants certified to be eligible for appointment or promotion for merit shall be determined by examination to be conducted by the person or persons holding the power of appointment or promotion, or by some person or board having the power of appointment or promotion to the rating given to each applicant certified to be eligible by reason of merit, as hereinbefore mentioned, and that applicants shall be preferred for appointment and promotion according to their standing, ascertained by adding together the rating for merit and the rating for fitness determined as in the act provided."

COL. WARING IN LINE.

He Follows the Course Adopted by Mr. Scott.

Col. Waring sent yesterday the following to Mr. Wheeler:

I have read the communication addressed to you by the Hon. Francis M. Scott, Counsel to the Corporation, as to the course to be pursued by heads of departments concerning the selection of employes in accordance with the new regulations for appointment under the civil service rules.

For the reason set forth by him, and in pursuance of the same authority, I do hereby designate Messrs. Everett P. Wheeler, Charles W. Watson, J. Van Vechten Olcott, W. Bayard Cutting, and William J. Schieffelin, the present New York City Civil Service Commission, and their successors upon such commission, to be the persons or board to conduct all examinations for the determination of the fitness of applicants for promotion or appointment in the Department of Street Cleaning of the City of New York, within the classified service.

I have found the intervention of your board in all cases more than satisfactory, and I trust that its members will accept this designation and will act for me in the conducting of such examinations.

Sheriff's Men Are Exempt.

The formal order directing the City Controller to pay the salaries of William J. Flynn, Charles Barrett, and John Meyer, Sheriff Tamsen's new county jail keepers, was signed by Justice Smyth, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. The salaries claimed, and for which the keepers succeeded in obtaining a peremptory writ of mandamus from Justice Smyth, were for the month of February. Controller Fitch refused to pay the salaries on the ground that these keepers had not undergone a competitive civil service examination. Sheriff Tamsen maintained that the keepers of Ludlow Street Jail are engaged in confidential relations with him, and that civil service regulations do not apply. The Controller will not appeal, and Justice Smyth's decision takes the Ludlow Street keepers from the category of civil service appointees.

Civil Service Board Meets.

The members of the New York Civil Service Commission met yesterday afternoon, and, after listening to the reading of the communication from Corporation Counsel Scott regarding their duties and responsibilities under the new law, arranged to formulate rules and regulations for carrying the new act into effect. A special meeting will be held for that purpose. Secretary Briscoe says that until such rules and regulations are prepared, however, the commission will be unable to honor requisitions.

New Law Will Be Challenged.

George McAneny, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, said that steps would certainly be taken to test the constitutionality of the new Civil Service act. "It may not be deemed advisable," he said, "to take any appointments made from revised eligible lists into court, but as soon as a case comes up as a result of the full operation of the new law, we shall promptly challenge it, and secure a judicial interpretation of its legality."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Blake, Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; S. W. Helm, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; F. M. Brown, dry goods and notions; 108 Worth Street.

Bruck Brothers, Austin, Tex.; G. A. Bruck, clothing and shoes; Westminster Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; A. J. Ferguson, dress trimmings; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Dickinson & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; A. E. Dickinson, dry goods, notions, and millinery; St. Cloud Hotel.

Dickinson & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; Mrs. C. A. Judd, millinery, 45 Lispenard Street; Continental Hotel.

Davis Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; J. B. Davis, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Frank Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; R. Frank, woolens; Grand Hotel.

Galland Brothers & Kraemer, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, ladies' suits; Hotel Imperial.

Goldstone & Redstone, Des Moines, Iowa; S. Redstone, clothing; Stuart House.

Gunn, Hugh, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; Hugh Glenn, dry goods, 67 White Street; Hotel Normandie.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Hamburger, woolens; L. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Harris, McWhirter & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; A. J. Harris, notions and millinery; 370 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Hecht, M., & Co., Paducah, Ky.; M. Hecht, clothing; Belvedere House.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Kuehne, trimmings, ribbons, and millinery; Miss L. Scheumann, millinery, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Jelenko Brothers & Loeb, Charleston, West Va., C. Loeb, notions; Belvedere House.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass., S. Pyne, dry goods; 8 Greene Street.

Kaufman, J., & Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Kaufman, cloaks and suits, 746 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Kaufman, J., & Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; T. Kaufman, furnishing goods, trunks, and satchels, 746 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Kellogg, C. P., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. C. Herrick, clothing, 76 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan

Lindeke, Warner & Schurmeier, St. Paul, Minn.; E. Sloane, white goods, laces, and upholstery goods; 51 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Mackey, Nisbett & Co., Evansville, Ind.; R. Davidson, notions and goods, furniture, 51 Leonard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Mears & Hogan, Scranton, Penn.; F. Hogan, dry goods; L. Hogan, notions; Westminster Hotel.

Moore, W. R., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; R. M. McLean, dry goods; 43 Worth Street Westminster Hotel.

Pollock, Pettibone & Chapman, Detroit, Mich.; H. B. Pollock, millinery, 622 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; R. M. Brown represents, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Seligman Brothers, Santa Fé, New Mexico; B. Seligman, hats and caps; Hotel Vendome.

Shillito, The John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. S. Marshall, carpets, 56 Worth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Schloss, woolens; A. Miller represents; Hotel Imperial.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester, N. Y.; H. O. Dutton, silks; 2 Walker Street.

Stein Bloch Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. Stell, woolens; Stuart House.

Stern, Lauer, Shohl & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Lauer, woolens and tailors' trimmings; 21 White Street; Hoffman House.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Rochat, house furnishing goods, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Sullivan, Hettrich & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

Tootle, Wheeler & Motter, St. Joseph, Mo.; F. C. Krueger represents, 338 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Syckelmore, fancy goods and stationery; A. Jackson, notions; G. M. Bosworth represents; St. Denis Hotel.

Warren, Neely & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; A. S. Warren, notions; Westminster Hotel.

White, J. B., & Co., Augusta, Ga.; A. Von Kamp, dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C., A. M. Lothrop represents, 438 Broadway; Holland House.

NATIONAL EXHIBIT OPENED.

The Government Building at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition Completed.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 17.—At 11 o'clock this morning the Government Building at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition was formally opened in the presence of the representatives of the Government, Senators and Congressmen from Tennessee, the Centennial Exposition management, the State and city officials, foreign representatives at the Exposition, and leading citizens of the State. Dr. C. W. Dabney, President, and Mr. W. V. Cox, Secretary, of the Government exhibit, were assisted in receiving their guests by all the members of the Government corps. Bellstedt's famous band of Cincinnati played all the National airs. At noon Capt. H. C. Ward, United States Army, fired forty-five salutes in honor of the forty-five States in the Union. President J. W. Thomas then issued a proclamation declaring the Exposition complete in every particular.

The Government building was erected at a cost of $30,000, and is 350 feet long and 120 feet wide. It contains exhibits representative of the Executive Mansion, the Department of State, the Treasury Department, the War Department, the Navy Department, the Post Office Department, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Justice, the Department of Agriculture, the Smithsonian Institution, the United States Natural Museum, and the United States Fish Commission.

In the exhibit of the Treasury Department are included a complete set of all the currency issued by the Government, a coin press which has been in use in the Philadelphia Mint, showing the process of coining money, and a plate printing press in full operation from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The Light House Establishment and the Marine Hospital Service are also represented.

The War Department exhibit embraces the Quartermaster's, Engineer's, and Ordnance Departments, and the Signal Corps.

A display by the Post Office Department shows a series of collections from the Stamp Division, the Equipment Division, the Dead Letter Office, portraits of all the Postmasters General since the time of and including Benjamin Franklin, and postal records and letters old and new.

The Smithsonian Institution and the United States National Museum are particularly well represented in their several departments, and form one of the most interesting features of the Government exhibit. A great source of attraction is the aquarium erected by the United States Fish Commission and containing almost every known species of fishes to be found in the waters of and around the United States.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Miss Olga Nethersole, London, England; Miss Cora Barnard, Boston; S. B. Sexton, Hyde Park.

ASTOR—C. B. Williams and Earl B. Smith, Chicago; W. G. Webb, Baltimore; J. Meyer Richards, Jr., Boston; Dr. G. L. Burke and Mrs. Burke and E. Marvin, Philadelphia; Dr. J. M. Lachlan, Charleston, S. C.; William D. West, Washington, D. C.; C. Zimmer, Helena, Mont.

BREVOORT—F. de Roustad, Lyons, France; J. Y. Carthur and Mrs. Carthur, Philadelphia; Mrs. W. White, Providence, R. I.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—E. B. Boynton and Mrs. Boynton, Hartford, Conn.; Joseph Paparek, Wien, Germany; Y. Gale, Paris, France; E. Marchals La Grave, Paris, France.

BUCKINGHAM—W. Seward Webb, M. D., Shelbourne Falls; Mrs. Eli Whitney and Miss Whitney, New Haven; Joseph A. Donnelly and Mrs. Donnelly, Atlantic City, N. J.; John T. and Mrs. Byrne, Grand Rapids, Mich.; G. Frank and Mrs. Brown, Boston; J. G. and Mrs. Rieck, Garnerville, N. Y.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. William Claflin, Massachusetts; Col. A. U. Shook, Nashville, Tenn.; Congressman R. B. Odell, Jr., Newburg, N. Y.; A. G. Page, Oswego, N. Y.; Col. W. Hackett, Utica; Commander W. H. Emory, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

GERLACH—L. H. and Mrs. Creamer, Saratoga; J. W. Worthington, Birmingham, Ala.; S. G. Cruger, New Orleans.

GILSEY—Capt. A. F. Churchill, Brunswick, Ga.; H. C. Diehl, Buffalo; Edward L. and Miss Brodhead, Delaware Water Gap; Gilbert Raines, Memphis, Tenn.; James A. Bronk, Montana; H. M. Wiley, Washington, D. C.; Charles E. De Wolff, Liverpool, England; Alfred Stoehr, Cincinnati, Ohio.

GRAND—J. D. Langdon, Schenectady; H. McClelland and wife, W. S. Pierce, Boston; J. W. and Mrs. McGrener, Massillon, Ohio; Dr. C. F. and Mrs. Gardiner, Colorado Springs; A. T. Palmer, Rockland, Me.; Robert Frank, Philadelphia; Thomas C. Amadon, Texas.

GRAND UNION—Judge A. M. Card, Sharon, Conn.; John H. Furman and John Howlett, London, England; C. A. McEvoy, United States Army, Philadelphia; O. B. Tiffany, Philadelphia; E. J. Ormsby, Mrs. J. C. Gilman, Boston; J. C. Cheney, Fort Dodge, Iowa; W. J. Gourlie, Westerly, R. I.; Charles H. Paine, United States Army; Miss Weiss Cassell, Germany.

HOFFMAN—Dr. A. T. Rice, Dr. W. H. Abercrombie, U. S. A., Japan; Dr. J. C. Martin, Findlay, Ohio; H. Colton, Baltimore; Henry Lauer, Cincinnati; W. B. and Mrs. Harper, Chicago; Hugh Kernan, wife, and daughter, San Francisco.

HOLLAND HOUSE—W. Bliss, Boston; Robert P. Linderman, South Bethlehem, Penn.; S. A. and Mrs. Maitland, Nyce, N. Y.; A. and Mrs. Baumgarten, Montana; R. Vogel, Washington, D. C.; John and Mrs. Sheridan, Baltimore; Marshall Field, Jr., and family, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—J. D. Beatle, Oldtown, Me.; A. W. Stuart, A. R. Kay, Chicago; Benjamin F. Grissom, Philadelphia; A. Ames, Lowell, Mass.; T. V. and Miss Appleton, St. Louis; E. W. Northcutt, Portland, Me.; H. H. Boswell, Buffalo.

MANHATTAN—E. Morgan, Springfield, Mass.; Henry Phipps, Carnegie, Phipps & Co., Pittsburg; Judge Thomas Burke, Seattle, Washington; Bishop M. Harkins, Rhode Island; F. J. Hecker, Detroit; A. V. Stoddard, Rochester, and Peter Walrath, Chittenango.

METROPOLE—Charles and Miss Butler, Philadelphia; E. C. Wolf, San Francisco; B. B. Anderson, Chicago.

MURRAY HILL—General Manager L. A. Emerson, Georgia and South Carolina Railway, Charleston, S. C.; George Thomas Dowling, Toledo; Judge T. S. Nowell, Boston; B. Harding, Rochester; William Godfrey New, Montreal; Frederick J. Kingsbury, Waterbury, Conn.; S. G. Parsons, Boston; S. K. Nestor, Geneva, N. Y.

NETHERLAND—John Percy and Mrs. Percy, Kansas City.

NORMANDIE—Campbell Chapin, Springfield, Mass.; W. H. Gardner, Minneapolis; Mrs. H. F. Brownell and Mrs. R. S. Hamilton, Providence; Hugh Glenn and Miss Glenn, Utica; John F. and Francis Morris, Amsterdam, N. Y.

PARK AVENUE—A. C. Langgern, Nice, France; Daniel F. Goodon, Albany; Frank B. and Mrs. Weeks and Mrs. Horace Boardman, Middletown, Conn.; N. L. Stebbins, Boston; William H. Long, Philadelphia; E. J. Thayer, Hot Springs, Va.; T. Turner, Hartford, Conn.; Judge Alfred and Mrs. Hand and Miss Ruth Boyd Hand, Scranton, Penn.; James Scott, Montana.

PLAZA—Mrs. T. Floyd Smith, Baltimore; A. Carty and Mrs. Carty, Orange, N. J.; William H. Richmond, Scranton, Penn.; James Knott, London, England.

SAVOY—James T. Tower and family and Miss Mary Carpenter, Millbrook, N. Y.; B. Kobler, Shreveport, La.; Clifford H. and Mrs. Rice, Boston; George H. and Mrs. Roberts, Bridgeport, Conn.

SINCLAIR—A. R. Lecompte, Sydney, New South Wales; San Heatley and S. Martiner, Urupan, Mexico; L. Huatado, Espenora, City of Mexico; Bishop Nuttall, Mrs. Nuttall, and two daughters, Bishop's Lodge, Kingston, Jamaica.

ST. CLOUD—William and Mrs. Welch, New Orleans; Thomas and Mrs. Montgomery, Albany; W. E. Spencer and J. W. Cannon, St. Augustine, Fla.

STURTEVANT—J. J. and Mrs. Parks, Fabyans, N. H.; F. J. Douglass, Little Falls, N. Y.; Robert C. Miller, Providence.

VENDOME—Dr. A. J. Wolf, Hartford; Morton and Mrs. Thomas, Cincinnati, Ohio; B. Seligman, Santa Fé, New Mexico; George A. Pitcher, Jr., New Orleans.

WALDORF—H. Stephenson Smith, Agent New Zealand Government, San Francisco; W. B. Plunkett, Adams, Mass.; Philip Perry, London, England; Robert C. Ogden, Philadelphia; F. W. Prince, Boston.

WINDSOR—The Rev. Dr. A. E. Buckley, Rutherford, N. J.; Receiver J. W. Doane, Union Pacific Railway, Chicago; John C. Willing, Chicago; D. P. Hathaway, Florida; Charles Dudley Warner, Hartford; Frederick and Mrs. Davis, Boston.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	4:41	Sun sets	7:13
Moon rises	10:14		

High Water—This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	8:54	Gov. Isl'd	9:05
H. Gate	10:57		
P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	9:06	Gov. Isl'd	9:27
H. Gate	11:16		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY, MAY 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cherokee, St. Domingo and Turk's Island	1:00 P. M.; *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fluminense, Barbados and North Brazil	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tallahassee, Savannah		5:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19.

Antilla, Nassau, N. P.	1:00 P. M.; *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Paris, Southampton	*9:00 A. M.; 7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.; *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, MAY 20.

Advance, Colon	10:00 A. M.; *11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Coleridge, Brazil and La Plata countries	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kansas City, Savannah		5:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Regent Luitpold, Bremen		12:00 M.
Santo Domingo, Progreso	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Valencia, Nassau, N. P.	1:00 P. M.; *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, M

STRIKERS HAVE NO LEADER

Their Numbers Were Increased Yesterday, but Many of the Tailors Show Signs of Weakening.

MEETING OF CONTRACTORS

Police Called Out to Protect an Orchard Street Shop—Schoenfeld Says Good Will Come Only from a General Strike.

Crowds of striking tailors began to assemble in and about Walhalla Hall quite early yesterday morning, some enthusiastic over the fight which, they felt sure would result in a great victory for them, and others anxious to learn whether the contractors had shown any signs of weakening. They were still without an aggressive leader who could bolster up their courage by vigorous speeches and keep them in hand so as to prevent a stampede of the weakkneed.

The Executive Committee of the Brotherhood of Tailors, which was forced by the men to order the strike early on Sunday, confined itself to receiving the reports of the committees that had been sent out to call out the workers from the different shops, but it did not take the usual precautions of picketing the shops.

One of the committees went to call out the men and women, of whom there are about 200, in the factory of Wolff & Levy, on the second floor of the building at Orchard and Grand Streets. The members of the committee were not allowed to enter, but when several of the workmen looked out of the windows the committeemen, who were on the sidewalk, ordered them to strike.

"Wait a minute," said the workmen, "we'll hear what the others have to say."

They went back to their fellow-operators, and after a hurried consultation returned to the windows and told the committee that as it was pay day the operatives had concluded to finish the day's work, and would strike after getting their wages.

"Come out directly," cried the committeemen. "You will get your wages, whether you finish your day's work or not."

The men refused to obey, and a crowd of angry strikers assembled, and some of them talked of breaking into the factory and cleaning it out. The manufacturers sent word to the police station, and soon a platoon of police came marching up and dispersed the strikers.

William Cohen, the Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Brotherhood of Tailors, and its business agent, spent most of the day at his headquarters, at 54 Orchard Street. He said that he had been opposed to the strike because the unions of the different clothing trades had not yet been thoroughly organized and brought in touch with each other. There were no funds in the treaury of the brotherhood, and the strikers had no money, because they had not been able to save any out of the starvation wages that they have been getting. For making a coat it took an operator, a finisher, a buster, a presser, a cleaner, and a button-hole maker, and all these together were paid 46 cents, of which amount the button-hole maker and cleaner got 4 cents each.

Nevertheless, Mr. Cohen said, he expected the strikers to win, judging from the desperate feeling that exists among the men who forced the Executive Committee to order a strike. He had also received promises of aid from other trade and labor organizations, and that gave him great hope.

Many of the strikers who called on Secretary Cohen urged him to go over to Walhalla Hall and make a speech to the men. This he declined to do, claiming that he was no speaker, and that he had better remain in the office and attend to the executive work of making the strike a success.

In the meantime a large number of the contractors assembled at 80 Clinton Street, where they held an informal meeting behind closed doors. A temporary Chairman was elected, and a stormy discussion followed, and angry voices could be heard outside. The meeting of the contractors ended abruptly, and they hurried out and scattered.

Several contractors denounced the strike as a foolish one, because, they said, many of the strikers had gone back to work. They had rushed into a fight and began losing heart the very next day, probably because they had not made any preparations.

"These people gave us the greatest surprise we ever had by striking yesterday," said one contractor. "We knew by general rumor that they were getting ready for a fight, but they made no demands whatever, and we don't know what they want, nor do they themselves know exactly.

"It is true that the condition of the men is very bad, and that the day-task system is grinding them down. But what can we do? The manufacturers will not pay us any higher prices, and as long as the men will work at the prices we can afford to pay them, competition in our trade prevents us from getting higher prices from the manufacturers. Had all the tailors struck, and staid out, the manufacturers would be compelled to raise our prices, which they can very well afford to do. But many of the men returned to work this morning, and the largest contractors have nearly their full complements of men."

The contractors have appointed a committee to secure a hall, where they will meet again to-day, and prepare themselves for all emergencies.

The large meeting rooms of Walhalla Hall were crowded to suffocation yesterday, and the hot, close atmosphere was almost sufficient to suffocate a person not accustomed to such gatherings. Every one was talking to his neighbor as loudly as he could. They had no speakers or leaders. A message was sent to Joseph Barondess to come and address the crowds, but word was returned that Barondess had gone to Philadelphia to look after the strike of the tailors in that city. Other delegations were sent to Meyer Schoenfeld, who led the tailors in the last two or three strikes. Schoenfeld quit tailoring months ago, and went into the insurance business, but he responded to the call.

Schoenfeld was received with great cheers by the strikers, and he soon raised their spirits by a rousing speech, in which he depicted their miseries and dire poverty, while the contractors and manufacturers rolled in wealth. Then he asked all who wanted to continue the strike until victory was won to say "Aye."

A tremendous roar of ayes rent the air, and when he asked that all who wanted to return to work under existing conditions should assert themselves, no one answered.

There were a couple of deaf-mute tailors in the hall who kept up a conversation with their hands, and another tailor interpreted to them the speeches in the same language. When the vote was taken to continue the strike, the two deaf-mutes sent up a yell.

Schoenfeld said he understood that between 15,000 and 17,000 operatives had struck in this city, Brooklyn, and Brownsville. The strike had been precipitated by the tailors' strike in Philadelphia last week. But there were other centres of clothing industry, such as Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Baltimore, Newark, and Boston. Should the men in those cities strike, they would be able to effect a permanent improvement in their condition, because all the manufacturers would then have to advance prices.

The Progressive Tailors who are Socialists met last evening and declared themselves ready to strike, too.

The Executive Committee of the children's jacket makers met at 178 Essex Street and sent out committees to the shops in this city and Brooklyn to call out the men.

The striking tailors of Williamsburg decorated the front of their hall at 90 Ewen Street with the red flag of their union. Eight hundred of them struck on Sunday morning, and their numbers were increased yesterday by 100 more.

STEAMBOAT SEVERS A GASPIPE.

Line Which Supplies Buffalo from Canada Cut Off.

BUFFALO, May 17.—The steam barge C. F. Curtis, Capt. Cunningham, ran aground at the head of Squaw Island, near the International Bridge, as she was heading down the Niagara River yesterday for a Black Rock lumber yard.

A column of water shot up from under the vessel's bows. The vessel had run upon one of the submerged pipes of the Provincial Natural Gas Company, which supplies the gas from the Canadian field to the Buffalo Natural Gas Fuel Company, and broke it. In order to repair the break, scows will have to be anchored in the river, and the pipe line pulled up on to them. The broken pipe was not the only connection the Provincial gas supply will not be affected.

old-fashioned lager-beer.

Imperial German Brew

Made from the highest grade malt and hops ONLY, reproducing precisely the purity, flavor, color and body of Old fashioned German Beer.

Brewed and Bottled exclusively by

Beadleston & Woerz

Sample case can be had from your dealer, or will be delivered direct from brewery, 291 West 10th St., New York.

OLD SALTS SPIN YARNS.

Cruiser Detroit Home from a Voyage That Lasted Two and One-Half Years.

The United States cruiser Detroit, after a two years' and a half absence, in which she has been attached to the Asiatic station, returned yesterday, coming into port gayly flying homeward bound flag, jack, and pennant.

She joined the squadron off Tompkinsville, saluting Rear Admiral Sicard's flag with thirteen guns, the flagship New York responding with seven guns. The Detroit is commanded by Commander George C. Reiter, who took charge of her at Chemulpo, Korea, in August, 1896, Commander Newell, who has since died, having been relieved after an attack of fever, in Chuching, in the Fall of 1895.

The Detroit sailed from Newport News in October, 1895, stopping at Cadiz, and later at Naples, where she delivered over to the representatives of the Vatican the Papal exhibit at the World's Fair.

She joined the Asiatic fleet at Hongkong. She left Shanghai for the homeward trip Jan. 16 last, coming through the Suez Canal, and bringing with her short term and sick men and prisoners from the various vessels of both the Asiatic and European fleets. She had seventeen sick and eighteen prisoners aboard. Her coal capacity being small, numerous stops had to be made. She touched, therefore, at Hongkong, Kohschong, Sirgapore, Colombo, Aden, Suez, Ismails, Port Said, Naples, Gibraltar, Madeira, and Bermuda. She brought with her the body of Lieut. B. E. Thurston, who died in the Naval Hospital at Yokohama on Aug. 16 last from typhoid fever.

The crew of the Detroit had many yarns to tell of their experience in the far East, but nothing would they say till they had devoured the contents of the accumulated letters from home, for soon after the Detroit came to anchor a navy yard tug went alongside with stacks of mail. Even the bum-boat women, who always make up the first boarding party, had to wait. Meantime there was plenty aboard to invite attention. There was a honey (bear) cub, which seemed to think that it shared authority with the officer of the deck, and a Japanese pug that noisily objected to any intrusion of the quarter-deck.

Quite as happy, however, were the four monkeys, thirty canaries, and the several dogs and parrots which shared the crew's quarters. Three broods of canaries had been hatched on the voyage, adding nine to the total number.

The boys forward reported a lively time on the station. With them were the flagships Olympia, Boston, Machias, Yorktown, and Monocacy. Athletic and aquatic contests were frequent, and in nearly all the sailors of the Detroit, so they say, came out ahead. They met the "cast-iron" crew, as it is called, of the British warship Spartan at Shanghai, winning in each of two races. They played baseball, too, and won all around till a Jap team at Tokio captured the laurels. The Jacks got into several fusses in Hong Kong, and the Detroit's chief scrapper suffered at the hands of a gunner's mate of the Olympia.

The Detroit had to go up the Yang Tse Kiang with the American Consul in connection with the reported outrages on Americans at Chu Ching. While the sailors were ashore they invested $300 of their accumulated wages in Chinese dainties to vary the ship's diet. The Chinese man who brought the things aboard injudiciously placed them on the quarter deck, where they were discovered by the officer, who ordered them thrown overboard. Commander Newell upholding him because of the danger of infection from the plague then prevalent.

When coming through the Mediterranean, "Kobe," the pug, was asleep one day on a chest near the rail, when a sudden lurch of the vessel rolled him overboard. Commander Reiter called out "Man overboard." The crew went through the drill prescribed for such occasions, including the throwing over of bouys and the manning of the gig. The result was that Kobe was picked up a half mile astern.

The Detroit's homeward-bound flag is a beauty, 50 feet long, and, with the bear "Nellie," is to be presented to the City of Detroit by the sailors of the cruiser, who paid $175 for it. The silk homeward bound pennant, which is 350 feet long, is to be cut for distribution among the crew as souvenirs.

The Detroit is to be placed out of commission. Her officers are: Commander—George C. Reiter; Lieutenants—C. E. Colahan, J. C. Gillmore, C. M. Knepper, and H. T. Jones; Ensigns—C. B. Brittain, E. T. Pollock, and J. R. Y. Blakely; Chief Engineer—A. F. Dixon; Paymaster—B. S. Williams. Assistant Surgeon—C. E. Riggs.

The Detroit is a steel cruiser of the third class, two-mast schooner rig, and having twin screws. She has a displacement of 2,068 tons and carries ten guns. Her engines have an indicated horse power of 5,227, and her speed is 18.71 knots. She carries 200 tons of coal.

KILLED BY ELECTRIC ENGINE.

Young Ten Eyck's Life Crushed Out by a Fly Wheel.

Harry Ten Eyck, aged sixteen, a son of Clarence H. Ten Eyck, the electrical engineer at the Balmoral Hotel, at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Lenox Avenue, was killed last evening at about 6 o'clock while he and his father were starting the engine which generates the electricity throughout the building.

Young Ten Eyck was acting in the capacity of oiler and had his hand on the belt when he was suddenly dragged under and over the fly wheel. The body was badly mangled, and Dr. Hovey of the Harlem Hospital was called. He pronounced life extinct. It is not known in exactly what manner the lad was caught, as the son and father were alone in the room, and the latter was unable to give an explanation last night.

Undertaker W. J. Moran of Jersey City made arrangements with the Coroner to remove the body to 145 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, where the grandparents of the deceased reside, and whither his mother and two sisters had gone. The funeral will be held probably on Wednesday afternoon.

Hood's Pills

Are purely vegetable, contain no drastic drugs, and are easy to take, easy to operate. Rouse the liver, stimulate the stomach, cure constipation. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

BILLS KILLED BY MAYORS

Thirty-one Measures Left on Their Hands When the Time Expired for Returning Them.

IMPORTANT LOCAL MEASURES

Many Bills Affecting Street Improvements, Maps, and Other Changes Withheld by Mayor Strong—Brooklyn and Long Island City Bills.

ALBANY, May 17.—The Executive Department this morning announced through Private Secretary Griffith that thirty-one bills in the hands of Mayors of various cities had not been returned in time, and so are as dead as if they were vetoed either by the Mayor or the Governor.

The bills by title are as follows:

By Mayor of New York—Mr. Austin, extending the term of office of the Board of Electrical Control for one year from November, 1897; T. P. Sullivan, providing for compensation by City of New York to owners of animals destroyed by the City Board of Health because of tuberculosis; by Senator Higgins, allowing societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals freedom from water taxes; Mr. Austin, providing for the acquisition of lands for water purposes; Mr. Mathewson, to alter the maps of King's Bridge Road; Mr. Perkins, amending the Greater New York charter by creating a special Board of Pharmacy for the Borough of Manhattan; Mr. Austin, amending the Hall of Records Building act by giving the Board of Estimate more latitude in the acceptance of bids; Mr. Mathewson, to authorize the alteration of final maps and profiles of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards showing the extension of Clinton Place from Grand Avenue to Jerome Avenue in the City of New York; Mr. Rheinhard, compelling a hearing before the Commissioners of Water Improvements shall be allowed expenses, also providing for transfer of Department of Charities money to the insane supply account; Mr. Daley, Julia C. Patterson escheat bill; Mr. Roche, exempting Beth-Israel Hospital Association from taxes and water rents.

By the Mayor of Brooklyn—Mr. Brennan, providing for payment of persons whose appointment to offices was not valid; Mr. Marshall, authorizing sale of Hanson Place Armory to Board of Education; Mr. Abell, providing for erection of gates and walls at Prospect Park; Senator McCarren, making it not unlawful to slaughter cattle, sheep, swine, pigs, or calves at any place now in the City of Brooklyn where such business has been and now is established.

By the Mayor of Long Island City—Senator Koehler's six bills for the improvement of Thompson Avenue, to provide additional school facilities, limiting the expense of the Water Commission, for the improvement of the Fire Department, forbidding city criminals or misdemeanants from being employed on public works, removing the restriction of citizenship for two years from applicants for police-force positions, providing for increased sewer facilities.

By the Mayor of Buffalo—Mr. Hill, compelling delinquent taxpayers to immediately settle.

By the Mayor of Syracuse—Mr. Wells, providing for a steel-girder bridge over the canal at West Water Street.

By the Mayor of Auburn—Senator Wilcox, authorizing the Common Council to purchase land to be used for a public park and issue the bonds of the city in payment.

FIND EXECUTIVE APPROVAL.

Several Bills of Minor Importance Signed by Gov. Black.

ALBANY, May 17.—Among the bills signed by Gov. Black to-day were:

Mr. Hughes's—Limiting the number of Assistant District Attorneys in Kings County to six.

Mr. Lewis's—Giving the President of the Park Commission of Rochester a salary of $1,200 a year.

Mr. Armstrong's—Authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission of three to examine the efficiency of voting machines which are offered for use.

Senator Lexow's—Providing that the annual town meetings and elections in Rockland, Orange, and Sullivan Counties shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Mr. McLaughlin's—Making the office of the County Clerk of Sullivan County a salaried office.

Mr. McGraw's—Confirming the acts of Charles Hagen of Lansingburgh as Commissioner of Deeds.

Mr. Austin's—Legalizing the acts of John Larkin of New York City as a notary public.

Mr. Macky's—Authorizing the town insurance companies to insure from loss by lightning for a term not exceeding five years for a policy not exceeding $7,000.

Mr. Lewis's—Authorizing the towns and cities in the State to use the Boma automatic ballot machine.

Mr. Armstrong's—Providing that the payment of the expenses of an investigation into the sanity of a person in confinement under a criminal charge shall be borne by the county where such person is confined.

Mr. Costello's—Amending the banking law relative to the liability of stockholders.

BROOKLYN BILLS LOST.

Mayor Wurster Says He Sent All the Bills Mentioned to Albany.

Mayor Wurster said this afternoon that all of the bills mentioned in the dispatch had left his office in time, and he could not account for their loss. He promised to make a thorough investigation and determine where the fault lay. Some of the bills were of great importance to Brooklyn.

A PLACE FOR LAUTERBACH.

Gov. Black Signs a Bill Increasing New York's Quota on the Charity Board.

ALBANY, May 17.—The bill increasing the number of members of the State Board of Charities to twelve was signed to-day by Gov. Black. The bill increases the number of Charities Commissioners that can be appointed from New York City to three.

This bill was passed at the request of the Governor, so that he might appoint Edward Lauterbach of New York as a member of this board.

RAINES LAW AMENDED.

Supplemental Bill Relating to Greater New York Approved.

ALBANY, May 17.—Gov. Black has signed the important supplemental measure to the Raines law as amended this year, which provides that after Jan. 1, 1898, the various localities to be consolidated into the Greater New York shall pay the same liquor-tax license that is now charged.

A Step Against Alien Labor.

ALBANY, May 17.—The bill which passed the Legislature at the instigation of Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge, prohibiting the assignment and subletting of public contracts without the previous consent in writing of the department or official awarding the same, was signed by Gov. Black to-day. This measure was deemed necessary to prevent the employment of alien labor by sub-contractors.

Pool Selling Bill Signed.

ALBANY, May 17.—Gov. Black to-day signed the bill introduced in the Legislature by Mr. Burr amending the State racing law by allowing the selling of pools at trotting meetings under certain restrictions.

A MEMORIAL TO WHITTIER.

A Room in the Old Ladies' Home at Amesbury to be Set Apart.

AMESBURY, Mass., May 17.—A room in the Old Ladies' Home Building here is to be furnished as a memorial to Whittier by the poet's niece, Mrs. S. T. Pickard of Boston, who will arrange the details this week.

The room will be fitted up with furniture from Whittier's late home here, including some pieces of historical value. Mr. Whittier was one of the founders of the Old Ladies' Home, and assisted it financially.

AFTER RAINES LAW CLUBS

President Moss of the Police Board Devises a Plan for Their Inspection.

GERMANIA CLUB'S TEST CASE

Validity of the Raines Law Amendments to be Tested in the Supreme Court—Decisions of Magistrates as to Various Violations.

The greater part of the Magistrates' time in the police courts yesterday morning was taken up in passing upon alleged violations of the Raines law and its recent amendments. Ninety-four cases were up for examination, and the usual knotty problems presented themselves. There still seems to be some divergence of opinion in the interpretation of the law between the Police Department and the Magistrates, although it is not as gross as it was a week ago. What is most puzzling to the police is how to get at the clubs which have sprung up like mushrooms during the last few days. Under the law policemen need not be admitted to the clubs, and in consequence it is difficult to secure evidence against them. To remedy this evil President Moss of the Police Board has prepared a report to the Police Board devising a plan to enforce the excise law in a more satisfactory manner. It is his intention to so broaden the lines of enforcement that the responsibility shall be made to rest on other departments as well as the police. He claims that with the ample powers of inspection given to the Police Department it is possible to discover where the fire, building, and health laws are being violated. These places he proposes to have tabulated and certified to the appropriate departments, which can then take such action as will serve to protect the lives, health, and property of the people. As for the clubs, some of which are alleged to be run as dives, he says that the State Superintendent of Excise has a right to grant permission for the inspection of such clubs. He therefore advises that all suspicious places of that kind be reported to that official.

Magistrate Cornell ruled yesterday that in all cases of violation of the hotel act proprietors only should be arrested, as they are the responsible parties. In two such cases where the bartenders were arrested he discharged them upon their counsel agreeing to produce the proprietors.

One of the cases before Magistrate Cornell was that of Herman Schumann, who keeps a hotel at 1,339 Third Avenue. He was arrested on the charge of having too thin a partition between the saloon and the dining room. He was held for examination.

Magistrate Wentworth, in the Essex Market Police Court, had frequent occasion yesterday to consult the new Raines law amendments in passing upon the cases before him. He made a decision to the effect that when a man entered a saloon and asked for a drink, and the saloon keeper suggested that a sandwich should first be ordered, it constituted a clear violation of the law. If a man, however, first ordered a sandwich, and then a drink, the saloon keeper could not be held liable.

The right of clubs to give drinks on Sunday to other than members was the question which Justice Smyth was called upon to decide yesterday in the Supreme Court.

The validity of the amendment prohibiting this is being contested by Michael Heumann, President of the Germania Quartet Club, who contends that if the sale of liquor is to be confined to members only, the club will be forced out of existence, inasmuch as members could no longer entertain their guests. Yesterday's arguments came up on the return of a writ of habeas corpus granted in the case of Heumann after he had been held for trial by Magistrate Cornell for an alleged violation of the Raines law. Heumann's counsel contended that under the recent amendments to the Raines law clubs that had been organized prior to March 23, 1896, were excepted from the general scope of the law. The Germania Quartet Club was organized in 1887 and was elected to make the test case on account of its standing and respectability. The Board of Excise Commissioners granted the club the privilege to sell or give away liquors on Sunday, but only to bonafide members.

The club meets at Terrace Garden. On May 9 Policeman Kerrigan applied for admission, but was refused. He subsequently gained entrance, and ordered a glass of beer. A waiter brought it, but refused payment, saying that the club did not accept payment from its guests for drinks.

Mr. Page, representing the Excise Commissioners, based his side of the case on the fact that Kerrigan was not even a guest of the club, and had so declared to the watchman at the door, and contended that the question under consideration was whether a club could sell liquor to anybody who came in. Counsel for the defense claimed that the waiter did not know that the policeman was not a guest. Justice Smyth gave counsel until next Monday to present briefs.

In Special Sessions, it was decided yesterday, in the case of Diedrich Bey, that grocery stores which sell liquors do not require the partitions prescribed by law for hotel saloons. Bey was arrested on May 1, on a charge of not having a partition in his grocery store, at 900 Ninth Avenue. His counsel filed a demurrer to the complaint, and was sustained by Justice Jacob, who dismissed the charges.

AUTHORS' GUILD TROUBLES.

W. G. Oppenheim's Resignation Accepted—Some Officers Declined a Renomination Last Night.

The American Authors' Guild met last night in Room 826 Carnegie Hall to nominate officers for next year. The meeting was secret, because the proceedings at the previous meeting furnished a story of dissension over "A Monk of Cruta," a novel. The trouble originated with William George Oppenheim, Treasurer, who a year ago saw in a bookstore the novel, by E. Phillips Oppenheim. Mr. Oppenheim, the Treasurer, it is charged, presented several copies of the work to member of the guild and to the guild library. On the fly leaf of each book he wrote "With compliments of the author."

Will M. Clemens, another member, made inquiries concerning "the author," and, he says, found him to be another Oppenheim altogether. Mr. Clemens quietly collected facts regarding the author of the book and at a meeting held April 6 he dropped his bomb among the astonished members. The Board of Managers invited Mr. Clemens to appear on Wednesday, April 14, and present charges against Mr. Oppenheim, and the latter was also asked to defend himself. Mr. Oppenheim sent in his resignation a few days later and dated it March 31.

At the meeting Wednesday Mr. Clemens was present with his charges, but the meeting broke up without the allegations being acted upon. Things looked promising for a lively row last night, but the Board of Managers saw the clouds gathering, and in executive session quietly accepted Mr. Oppenheim's resignation.

There were several nominations made for each of the offices to be filled. The election will take place in October. President James Grant Wilson, who sided with Mr. Oppenheim in his trouble, declined to be a candidate for re-election. Dr. Edward O. Flagg, the present Secretary, also refused a renomination, and the meeting was hurried through as quickly as possible.

CHILD COMMITTED SUICIDE.

When Helen Horsford, an orphan aged fourteen, went to live with the family of Police Sergt. James Downey two years greatly depressed. Sergt. Downey, who ago her mother had just died and she felt lives at 157 East Ninety-first Street, had agreed to give her a home, and he and his wife did everything they could to make the child forget her sorrow, for she continued downcast, and spoke often of her dead mother.

Last night while the Sergeant and his wife were out Helen put five-year-old Rosie Downey to bed and told the child she would soon return and sit by her. At 9 o'clock, when Mrs. Downey reached her home, she went into the bath room, and there found Helen hanging dead by a rope from a gas pipe. She had climbed to the top of the tub, tied the rope about the pipe and about her neck and swung clear of the tub.

Have you Smoked too Much?

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It will relieve the depression caused thereby, quiet the nerves and induce refreshing sleep.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Reorganization Committee of the Baltimore and Ohio Gives Out a Report Criticising Expert Little.

A QUEER SORT OF BOOKKEEPING

Accountants Patterson and Corwin Point Out Inconsistencies and Declare a Physical Inspection of the Properties Necessary—All His Conclusions Assailed.

The Reorganization Committee of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company made public yesterday in condensed form the report of Accountants Patterson and Corwin of this city. The report deals in detail with last years' report on the affairs of the company as made by Accountant Stephen Little, and embraces also the annual reports of the company from 1888 to 1896, inclusive, as well as the special report of H. D. Bulkley, made February, 1889, and the company's trial balance of November, 1895.

The report says that these data were revised by the accountants for the Reorganization Committee to determine the financial condition of the property Nov. 30, 1895, and particularly to show what disposition had been made of the proceeds of the apparently large increase of funded and unfunded debts since September, 1888. Messrs. Patterson and Corwin criticise Accountant Little's report as failing to disclose in any way the exact financial condition of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Illustrating this contention, they present four widely different condensed statements of financial condition, each supported by a different portion of the report. They then present two additional statements of a similar form, but also different in results, derived from the other sources above named.

The Reorganization Committee's accountants present statements and tabulated exhibits and figures which they claim sustain them in the declaration that Mr. Little made errors and was strikingly inconsistent in the various tables submitted in his report. Differences are shown affecting his statement of current assets and liabilities alone which amount to over $2,000,000, including an overstatement of available cash to the extent of over $1,300,000.

Considering Accountant Little's summary under six captions as "causes that brought about conditions," Messrs. Patterson and Corwin assail each conclusion in detail and fail to indorse any. They add:

"It is also incidentally suggested that while on the subject of indorsements Mr. Little might consistently have given some information as to the bearing upon the financial condition of the company of over $40,000,000 of guaranteed bonds, of which he makes no mention."

Embarrassed in 1888.

In presenting a number of statements from all data to supplement as far as possible the report of Mr. Little, Messrs. Patterson and Corwin show that the company was financially embarrassed Sept. 30, 1888, and that it then had a floating debt of $4,000,000.

A statement in similar form is also presented, showing the apparent financial condition of the company Nov. 30, 1895, exclusive of indorsements, to have been as follows:

Working assets	$7,011,364.65
Plant and investment assets	147,107,363.82
Working liabilities	16,097,783.23
Mortgage debt and capital	113,629,416.45
Balance, profit and loss, apparent surplus	24,391,528.79

A statement is then given, showing the apparent resources and their disposition from Oct. 1, 1888, to Nov. 30, 1895, accounting for the increase of the mortgage debt, capital, and unfunded debt, exclusive of indorsements.

The review is summed up by the committee substantially as follows: "That having carefully prepared statements, amplified as fully as practicable from available data, Messrs. Patterson and Corwin are not at all satisfied with them for the reason that they contain too many qualifications, contingencies, and probabilities of error. The positive conclusion is reached that the condition of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company had not yet been revealed and that it cannot be revealed excepting from its books in connection with the statements made up from the books of the various affiliated lines, as of a common date, so their mutual relations can be intelligently arrived at."

No Reliable Data.

Messrs. Patterson and Corwin's findings are quoted as follows: "The books upon which the statements herewith submitted are based cover only 500 miles owned and about 1,500 miles operated under various other conditions, making a total of 2,072 miles covered by the income account. The same books cover a net bonded debt of only about $61,700,000, and an apparent unfunded debt of only about $9,000,000. That an adequate idea of the condition of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad cannot be derived from statements taken from these books may be surmised by taking into consideration the fact that the Baltimore and Ohio system really comprises over 3,600 miles of road; a funded debt of over $225,000,000; a publicly stated unfunded debt on June 30, 1895, of about $36,000,000. Regarding fixed charges we have no reliable data.

"The affairs of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company proper are so intertwined with the affairs of all the other roads of the system in the way of advances for various purposes, indorsements, leases, guarantees, and numerous other arrangements, that the value of its assets and the extent of its liabilities cannot be even approximated without a full knowledge of the financial condition of its numerous auxiliary, subsidiary, and otherwise closely allied lines, many of which are its debtors to an enormous extent.

"The company has advanced and carries upon its books a large amount of indebtedness incurred through advancing large sums of money to these various allied lines. The inference is clear that these lines have reached the limit of their borrowing power, or it would not be necessary for the parent company to advance so largely.

"Among the questions that cannot be determined without a thorough investigation in all directions are whether the amounts advanced have really been absorbed by the various lines in a legitimate manner, in construction, extensions, &c., or whether the money has been used to make up deficiencies in earning power caused by discrimination in division of earnings or otherwise by which the main stem of the road has been favored at the expense of its subsidiary lines."

A little further on the accountants say that "in view of the earnings that may evidently be made up from the books of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the company is now insolvent, and the receivers are apparently able to keep its business going under the protection of the courts only by issuing large amounts of receivers' certificates of indebtedness, aggregating at this date an upward of $10,000,000.

"The report of a prominent engineer, E. S. Cronise, recently deceased, published in The Bond Record of December, 1895, states that portions of the property have been allowed to deteriorate. It is therefore a pertinent question as to whether a large portion of the apparent net earnings may not have been obtained at the expense of the pyhsical condition of the property. It is evident that all interests would probably be subserved by a thorough physical inspection of the properties, and that such inspection would be necessary to arrive at a full understanding of the present financial condition."

Brazilian Railroad Leases.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Brazilian Legation has been officially informed by cable that the time within which proposals will be received for the leasing of the railways of the Brazilian Government has been extended from May 15 to Sept. 9. There are about a dozen of these railroads, the principal trunk lines of Brazil, which are owned and controlled by the Government, and they make up an aggregate of about 14,000 miles.

The Depew and Southwestern.

BUFFALO, May 17.—The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has made an application for a hearing before the Railway Commissioners as to the necessity and convenience of the proposed line known as the Depew and Southwestern Railroad, to be built between Depew and Blasdell. This is a renewal of the long struggle of the Lehigh and New York Central for a connecting link between these points.

TO STOP THE CUBAN WAR.

Business Men of This and Other Cities Send a Memorial to the Secretary of State.

A number of firms and individuals having interests in Cuba sent a memorial to the Secretary of State yesterday, setting forth that their several interests were suffering severely from the long continuance of the struggle now going on in that island. They declare that, while in the years 1893, 1894, and 1895 the yearly volume of business with Cuba aggregated over $100,000,000, of which 75 per cent. were imports and the balance exports, for the past two years it has decreased to $30,000,000 of imports and only $7,000,000 of exports. They also state that their interest in the shape of mortgages and credit advances, already seriously injured, are now threatened with annihilation by the continuance of the present state of affairs.

In consideration of these facts, the subscribers to the memorial request that the Secretary determine upon the expediency of taking measures which may facilitate an honorable reconciliation between the contending parties.

The memorial is signed by some of the most prominent business men and firms of this city, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Savannah, Charleston, Jacksonville, New Orleans, and other places. Among the New York signers are:

Lawrence Turnure & Co., Miller, Schall & Co., August Belmont & Co., the Munson Steamship Company, Schroeder, Baum & Co., James E. Ward & Co., Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co., Peale, Peacock & Kerr, Flint & Co., Flint, Eddy & Co., Henry D. McCord & Sons, Colgate Hoyt, the Anglo-American Packing Company, Fowler Brothers, (Limited,) N. W. Peabody & Co., the Ramapo Iron Works, Halstead & Co., John Sinclair & Co., Howlett & Lee, E. A. Ferris & Co., Willard Hawes & Co., Robert Deeley & Co., John Wakeman & Co., and John A. Stewart.

SKIRMISHES IN CUBA.

Denial from Havana of Reports of Recent Insurgent Victories—King Alfonso's Birthday.

HAVANA, May 17.—During a number of small skirmishes which have taken place recently in the Province of Santa Clara the insurgents left thirty men killed on the field, an insurgent Major and sub-prefect surrendered, and sixty-five armed insurgents were captured.

In the Provinces of Matanzas, Havana, and Pinar del Rio, twenty-six insurgents were killed in recent skirmishes and thirteen insurgents surrendered to the Spanish authorities.

In these engagements, according to the official reports, the Government forces lost six men killed and had twenty-seven men wounded.

A detachment of troops commanded by Gen. Molina, which was escorting a convoy from Manzanillo to Bayamo, in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, has dislodged an insurgent force from the positions it occupied. The troops had twenty-five men wounded.

The Spanish officials here say that the stories published by a New York newspaper to-day, from Havana, via Key West, announcing the defeat of Col. Ruiz near Manzanillo, with the loss of many killed, and the defeat of Col. Aguilar, near Guines, this province, recently, by insurgent forces, are utterly untrue.

The Marquis Palmerola, the Civil Governor of Havana, has gone to Placetas, Province of Santa Clara, to confer with Capt. Gen. Weyler regarding the pardon for political offenders, which is momentarily expected to be announced from Madrid, upon the occasion of the eleventh anniversary of the birth of King Alfonso XIII., which occurs to-day.

SPANISH REFORMS FOR CUBA.

Put into Effect on the Birthday of King Alfonso XIII.

HAVANA, May 17.—To-day arrived from Spain the royal decree putting into force the reforms which the Government decided on March 15 should be established in the Provinces of Santa Clara, Matanzas, Havana, and Pinar del Rio.

El Pais, the organ of the Autonomists, and all the other dailies congratulate the Queen Regent on the event, which is coincident with the birthday of Alfonso XIII.

In Santiago de Cuba several well-known persons, among them five owners of drug stores, have been thrown into jail.

CUBAN LOAN IN NEW YORK?

Report that $3,000,000 Was Raised Emanates from Madrid.

MADRID, May 17.—The Liberal says the Cuban insurgents have raised a loan of $3,000,000 in New York.

At the office of the Cuban Junta denial of knowledge of any such loan was accompanied by a wish that the report could be confirmed.

NO PRIZEFIGHT PICTURES.

Kinetoscope Representation of Carson Fight to be Barred in Canada.

OTTAWA, May 17.—The kinetoscopic pictures of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight at Carson are to be barred as far as Canada is concerned.

Sir Oliver Mowat, Minister of Justice, has drafted an amendment to the Criminal Code making it a misdemeanor to exhibit pictures of prizeights in Canada. The penalties are severe, including a fine of from $500 to $5,000, and imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months.

The amendment will be made a Government measure and passed through both Houses at once.

SHOPLIFTING IN SANDUSKY.

Wives of Two Prominent Ohioans Placed Under Arrest.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, May 17.—Mrs. Charles Luzler and Mrs. Jay Smith, wives of two of the most extensive stock raisers in Ohio, were arrested to-day on the charge of shoplifting. The families are among the oldest and most prominent in this part of the State.

Five merchants who had suffered extensively from shoplifting went to the Smith house and searched the premises, finding boxes, trunks, closets, bureau drawers, &c., full of laces, silks, shoes, noslery and other things which were identified as having been stolen. The value of the goods amounts to several thousand dollars.

The husbands will pay for the stolen goods and the women may escape prosecution.

INSANE A SECOND TIME.

A Father's Fruitless Trip from Germany for His Demented Daughter.

After two years of patient waiting, Gustave Neupert, who was in Germany, received word that his daughter, Agnes Neupert, aged twenty-seven, an inmate of the Morris Plains Insane Asylum, had practically recovered her reason. He came on from Germany last week to take her back to the old country, for which they were to set sail to-day.

On the way down from Morristown yesterday the young woman became much excited, and Conductor McCabe just saved her as she was about to jump from the platform of the moving train. It took the united strength of two men to force her back into the car. When the train arrived at Hoboken she leaped off and ran down to the steamship pier, pursued by her father and the train hands. She was caught just as she was about to cast herself overboard, and when prevented she tore her clothes to shreds. She was taken back to the asylum by her father, who will return to Germany to-day on the Saale. His daughter lost her reason when she was jilted by the young man to whom she was engaged.

Panic at a Wake.

Just before daylight yesterday Policeman Kelly of the Macdougal Street Station saw fire in the grocery store on the ground floor of the tenement house at 117 West Houston Street. He ran up stairs to awaken the sixteen families. The first room he entered contained the body of Mrs. Bundy and twenty friends and her husband, who were holding a wake over it. The women screamed, and the men started to carry the body down stairs. There was a small-sized panic, which was only allayed by the arrival of the fire engines and the quenching of the fire. It was an accidental fire.

SPRING SUGGESTIONS.

Take Special Care During Nature's House-Cleaning Time.

Avoid draughts and sudden changes of temperature.

Do not discard your warm Winter clothing too soon. It is better to suffer a little inconvenience than to take cold.

Remember that one is especially liable to contract a bad cold or chill at this season of the year.

A cough or cold contracted between the seasons is the most annoying kind

WANAMAKER'S

GONE AT LAST

Loitering Winter has vamosed. Let us hope that no chilling blasts are yet to come from his Cave of the Winds.

Summer trade may proceed:

Light Novels and Silks, Grenadines and Gauze Merinos, Bicycles and Straw Mattings, Refrigerators and Gas Stoves—all these and ten thousand other seasonable things await you here. And Winter has gone.

Dress Goods. Price reductions add the charm of extreme cheapness to a lot of black Grenadines. Splendid variety.

Brisk selling of Cotton Stuffs has not broken the stock—assortments remain good.

Printed sateen striped Grenadine and lace striped lawns, 8c; reduced from 12 1-2c. Dimities and Batistes, 12 1-2c from 18c. Organdy Lawns, 12 1-2c, regular 25c.

Shirt Waists. They assemble, they disperse, by thousands. Three collections on the second floor and a great overflow on first floor.

Special lots are 50c, 75c and $1. The cheapness of them commands the Shirt Waist business of the city.

Also, many very fine.

Bicycle Suits for men, A thousand are just within the Broadway and Ninth street door. $3.75 to $16.50. Each a bargain.

Women's Tailor-Made Suits. Just two items—elegance and cheapness combined.

At $8.50—Of cheviot serge, fly front and blazer jackets, silk lined; perfect hanging skirt, percaline lined.

At $10—Of cheviot serge, variety of styles; jackets silk lined, skirts percaline lined.

Table Linens. Pure flax, and at less than the market. A few items:

TABLE LINEN.

66 in. bleached Scotch Damask, 38c.
60 in. unbleached Irish Linen, 40c.
66 in. bleached German Damask, 65c.
72 in. unbleached German Linen, 80c.

NAPKINS.

22 in., Bohemian unbleached, $1 doz.
19 in., Irish, bleached, $1.25 doz.
22 in., German, unbleached, $1.50 doz.
22 in., Scotch, bleached, $2.50 doz.

Her Majesty's Corset. Different from all others—better than most of them and good as the best. Shapely—it always retains its original shape. Comfortable—yet so firm it compels graceful carriage. Complete line—many handsome novelties here only. Expert demonstrator to assist in fitting.

Furs Stored and insured at trifling cost against damage by moths and fire.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

COL. JOHN TRACEY DEAD.

He Was Charity Commissioner at Washington and a Brother of ex-Congressman Tracey.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Col. John Tracey, Superintendent of Charities for the District of Columbia and brother of ex-Congressman Tracey of New York, died at Providence Hospital last night of Bright's disease.

Col. John Tracey was born in Albany Nov. 30, 1842. He was educated at George Wrightson's Academy and at Mount St. Mary's School, at Emmitsburg. He was graduated in 1859 at the age of seventeen years, and stood at the head of his class. After that he traveled through Europe for a year. Upon his return he entered the Albany Law School, where he was graduated in 1862. He went into the army as a Lieutenant, and was assigned to the staff of Gen. Michael Cochrane of the Cochrane Legion. He served in the siege of Suffolk, and was made a Major the following year. He was then in the Eighteenth New York Cavalry, known as the Corning Cavalry. In 1864 he was made Lieutenant Colonel of that regiment. Col. Tracey served in the Red River campaign. For a time he was detached from his regiment and served as Inspector General of the Department of the Gulf. He remained with the regiment until it was disbanded in 1865. Gov. Fenton brevetted him Colonel for brave and meritorious service at Mansfield during the Red River campaign.

In 1865 Col. Tracey was married to Miss Catherine C. Vernam. About this time he became a member of a firm of distillers in Albany, N. Y. He continued as a member of the firm until 1874, when he gave it up to assume an editorial position on a New York newspaper. He afterward accepted the position of Clerk in the City Court of New York. He was also private secretary to Mayor Cooper of New York. In 1893 President Cleveland appointed him Superintendent of Charities of the District of Columbia, which position he held at the time of his death. He is survived by three children.

WILBUR CROUCH OUT OF JAIL.

Was Accused of Murder at Sackett's Harbor—Released by the Court.

WATERTOWN, May 17.—Wilbur Crouch, who had been incarcerated in jail six weeks, charged with the murder of Mary Crouch, his wife, and Mary Daly, at Sackett's Harbor, was released to-night, on the order of the Judge.

It is reported that another person has been indicted by the Grand Jury, now in session, but the nature of the indictment has not been made public.

MYSTERY IN A SAUSAGE MILL.

A Chicago Manufacturer Accused of Wife Murder.

CHICAGO, May 17.—Adolph L. Luetgert, a sausage manufacturer, was arrested this afternoon on the charge of having murdered his wife. Luetgert made an assignment about ten days ago, and about the same time Mrs. Luetgert disappeared. It was at first supposed that she had committed suicide as a result of her husband's failure.

The police claim to have direct evidence that Luetgert killed his wife in the basement of his sausage factory, and that her body was destroyed, with the object of hiding all traces of the crime.

ACTRESS ILL FROM WANT.

Mrs. Yvonne Carlton Loses Her Child and Becomes Demented.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—Mrs. Yvonne Carlton, a stranded actress, is in a padded cell in the receiving hospital sick from worry and want. She was a member of a comedy company which played in British Columbia and was stranded in Sacramento.

Mrs. Carlton had a child three years of age that traveled with her, but during a fire in Seattle the child was burned to death. After arriving here from Sacramento she endeavored to get an engagement in one of the local theatres, but failed. She was unable to get any employment and became mentally unbalanced. She will be cared for by the local representatives of the Actors' Fund of America.

FOR AMERICANS IN CUBA

President McKinley Sends a Message to Congress Asking for an Appropriation of $50,000.

BAILEY BLOCKS ITS PASSAGE

He Offers a Resolution to Recognize the Belligerency of the Cubans as an Amendment, and the House Adjourns Until Thursday.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—A bill providing for an appropriation of $50,000 for the relief of Americans suffering in Cuba went through the Senate to-day, receiving a unanimous vote. An objection raised by Mr. Bailey of Texas, the Democratic leader, prevented similar action by the House. Mr. Bailey objected to the consideration of the relief measure because the Republicans would not consent to embody in it a clause granting belligerent rights to the Cubans.

The question of granting relief to Americans in Cuba was brought to the attention of Congress by the receipt of the following message from the President:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

Official information from our Consuls in Cuba establishes the fact that a large number of American citizens in the island are in a state of destitution, suffering for want of food and medicines. This applies particularly to the rural districts of the central and eastern parts.

The agricultural classes have been forced from their farms into the nearest towns, where they are without work or money.

The local authorities of the several towns, however kindly disposed, are unable to relieve the needs of their own people, and are altogether powerless to help our citizens.

The latest report of Consul General Lee estimates 600 to 800 Americans are without means of support. I have assured him that provision would be made at once to relieve them. To that end I recommend that Congress make an appropriation of not less than $50,000, to be immediately available for use under the direction of the Secretary of State.

It is desirable that a part of the sum which may be appropriated by Congress should, in the discretion of the Secretary of State, also be used for the transportation of American citizens who, desiring to return to the United States, are without means to do so. WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, May 17, 1897.

Senator Gallinger's Resolution.

As soon as the President's message had been read in the Senate, Mr. Davis of Minnesota, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, favorably reported, with amendments, the resolution introduced by Mr. Gallinger last Thursday, appropriating $50,000 for the relief of destitute citizens of the United States in Cuba. The resolution, as amended, is as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that the sum of $50,000 be and the same hereby is appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the relief of destitute citizens of the United States in the Island of Cuba, said money to be expended, at the discretion and under the direction of the President of the United States, in the purchase and furnishing of food, clothing, and medicines to such citizens and for transporting to the United States such of them as so desire and who are without means to transport themselves.

Mr. Davis asked for immediate consideration of the resolution, and there was no objection. The only speech made was that of Mr. Gallinger, who spoke briefly. He said he had been impressed at the great mass meeting attended by 3,000 persons yesterday with the statement made there by a correspondent who had traveled through the stricken district of Cuba.

This gentleman had stated that there was an abundance of food in Cuba, and that it was needless to give relief in that direction. The real trouble, he said, was that the Cubans were herded in the towns and prevented from going out to get the food. The most effective relief, Mr. Gallinger said, would be a demand by the President and the Government that the Cubans be released from their bondage in the towns and permitted to go where they could secure food. The Senator was ready to assume his share of responsibility for such a step. Still, if the resolution just reported gave some measure of relief he would heartily support it without urging the other plan of relief he had suggested.

The resolution was then put on its passage, and without division it passed unanimously, there being no response to the call for the nays. It had taken exactly eighteen minutes for the reading of the message, the presentation of the committee report, and the brief speech and the final passage of the resolution.

Mr. Bailey Raises Objection.

When the message had been read in the House, Mr. Hitt, former Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, at once introduced a bill for the appropriation of $50,000 for food and transportation for the Cubans. The bill follows:

Be it enacted, &c., that the sum of $50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the relief of destitute and suffering citizens of the United States in the Island of Cuba, and for the transportation of American citizens who are desirous of returning to the United States and are without the means to do so, said money to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State.

The consideration of the bill was very brief. Mr. Dingley, the Republican leader, and Mr. Bailey, the Democratic, were at once on their feet. Mr. Bailey waved aloft a document. "I will not object to consideration," he announced, "if the amendment which I hold can be offered."

"I will have to object to that," Mr. Dingley replied.

"I hope there will be no objection," said Mr. Bailey.

"Is there objection?" demanded the Speaker.

"I object," spoke up Mr. Dingley.

"Objection is made," the Speaker announced, "and the gentleman from New York presents a conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill."

This passage consumed but a minute. Members crowded about Mr. Bailey and learned that the amendment he proposed to offer embodied Senator Morgan's resolution for the recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans.

Later on, the Senate resolution having been presented to the House, Mr. Hitt asked unanimous consent for its consideration.

Thereupon Mr. Bailey said that there would be no objection if a resolution for recognition of the belligerency of Cubans could be offered as an amendment.

"We will attend to one thing at a time," Mr. Dingley said.

"You'll attend to both of these at once before you attend to either," Mr. Bailey shouted back.

"Is there objection?" queried Mr. Reed.

"Not if the amendment can be considered," Mr. Bailey answered.

"An objection is an objection," ruled the Speaker.

Mr. Bailey spoke up: "Then I ask unanimous consent for consideration of both resolutions."

But the Speaker refused to notice the request of the Democratic leader, and recognized Mr. Dingley, who had a motion to adjourn. This stirred a small tempest.

Mr. Bailey called to Mr. Dingley: "Is the gentleman afraid to meet this question?" and the Democrats forced a roll call on the motion to adjourn.

The motion to adjourn was carried by a party vote, the Republicans voting for it and the Democrats and Populists voting against it, the total being 90 to 69, and at 3:40 P. M. the House adjourned to Thursday.

Democratic Plan for Cuba.

The Democrats of the House have formed a plan which may force the House to a vote on the question of recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans. If Mr. Hitt's bill for an appropriation of $50,000 for relief of American citizens is called up again, Mr. Bailey will offer Senator Morgan's resolution for recognition of belligerency. If, as is reported, the Committee on Rules reports a special rule for the consideration of the bill which will prevent amendments, as was done with the Tariff bill, he will present a minority report from the Committee on Rules which will permit amendments to the bill and will insist on a vote on the minority report. The Republican leaders say that the President's message presents a business question which they do not wish to complicate with the question of recognition.

SENATORS DISCUSS CUBA.

Mr. Wellington Indorses the Conservative Course Adopted by President Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Promptly at 2 o'clock to-day the Morgan Cuban resolution was taken up in the Senate. At that time the galleries were filled to overflowing. The Morgan resolution declares that a condition of public war exists in Cuba and that strict neutrality shall be maintained by the United States.

Mr. Morgan stated that unless some Senator desired to speak he would ask a yea and nay vote on the pending motion of Mr. Hale to refer the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Hale, observing the meagre attendance on the floor, suggested the importance of the question was such as to make a quorum desirable. This necessitated a call for a quorum, which, after some delay, brought forty-six Senators, just a quorum, to the Senate.

The vote was about to be taken, when Mr. Wellington (Rep., Md.,) arose for his maiden speech, which proved to be a vigorous protest against the resolution and a plea for its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations. He said that, while a resolution of belligerency might not be serious, yet the Senate should pause and consider the serious results that might follow such a declaration. A new Administration had just come into power, he said. Back of it stretched four years of depression and disaster. Capital had been in hiding or had sacrificed its principal, as well as its returns. Back of us stretched four years of idleness. The Republican Party had come into power on certain propositions. First of these was the question of an adequate tariff bill. He believed the first duty of Congress was to the American people, rather than to the Cubans and Greeks.

Wellington Indorses Cleveland.

The first thing the Senate should do is to pass a tariff bill. The American people, he said, were more interested in the passage of that bill than they were in the Cuban question. Then Congress should turn its attention to the currency, for, he said, the Republican Party stood for a good, sound currency. On these foreign questions, urged Mr. Wellington, we should not go forth as a bombasto furioso or as a Don Quixote, or as the man with a defiance to tread on the tail of his coat. There should be conservatism. Instead of arraigning the United States against every country of Europe, we should invite their support and their confidence.

"The policy pursued by the late Administration and by Grover Cleveland meets my approval," declared Mr. Wellington, "and as a Republican I am prepared to say that Grover Cleveland did his duty in refusing to rush headlong into a radical Cuban policy." The Senator said he was opposed to jingoism. He would oppose this resolution if reported back from the committee unless much stronger evidence was presented than he had seen.

"This is a defiance of Spain," he said. "You may say Spain is a weak power, and that we can annihilate her in thirty minutes. Are you ready for war? Do the American people want war? I do not believe it. Until you are ready for war, do not take steps which will involve war."

Mr. Pettus of Alabama was on his feet as Mr. Wellington closed with the query: "The Senator speaks so emphatically of jingoes, let me ask him who are the jingoes, and what are the jingoes?"

There was laughter and loud handclapping in the galleries on this query, evidently because the question was aimed against the opposition to the resolution.

"The Senator needs no information from me as to who are the jingoes," responded Mr. Wellington. "It is the spirit that would drag our country into war with Spain; it is the spirit that would draw us into controversy with every country of Europe and make them our enemies rather than our friends."

The presiding officer, Mr. Faulkner being in the chair, cautioned the occupants of the galleries against a repetition of the demonstration which had followed Mr. Pettus's inquiry.

McKinley a Pleasant Gentleman.

Mr. Stewart of Nevada spoke briefly, remarking that it was strange to hear this indorsement of the last Administration from a Republican Senator. "I do not indorse the last Administration," interrupted Mr. Wellington, "except where foreign affairs are concerned."

Mr. Stewart went on to say that he could see no difference between the McKinley Administration and the Cleveland Administration on foreign questions. The only difference between the two Administrations, he said, was one of persons.

"Mr. McKinley is a very pleasant gentleman," added Mr. Stewart, amid laughter. "I do not intend to draw comparisons, but I merely say that Mr. McKinley is a very pleasant gentleman."

Mr. Stewart argued for the resolution, saying it voiced the sentiment of the American people, who wanted no more of the "Cleveland policy" on Cuba.

Sir Julian Pauncefote Enters.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, entered the Diplomatic Gallery at this stage of the debate.

Mr. Daniel of Virginia said the Senator from Maryland (Wellington) had "taken a shot at creation" while presumably discussing the pending resolution. He had gone into the tariff, currency, and the late and the present Administrations in their various ramifications.

Mr. Daniel asserted that the Maryland Senator entirely misapprehended the resolution in declaring that it involved hostility to Spain. In answering the tones Mr. Daniel referred to Mr. Wellington's statement that some debt of gratitude existed because Spain had produced a Christopher Columbus. It were better had there been no Columbus, said Mr. Daniel, if America was to continue a savagery that prevailed here before the country was discovered. The Senator then took up the legal questions involved in the recognition of belligerency. This branch of the speech was carefully prepared and was read from manuscript.

After concluding his legal argument on the powers of Congress and the President, Mr. Daniel branched to the general subject of Cuba, and again aroused the keenest attention by his vigorous words: "The diplomacy of Spain had succeeded for two and one-half years in blinding American diplomacy, in the belief that war did not exist in Cuba. But the world knew that war existed there, high-handed, red-handed, bloody, cruel war.

Recognition Not a Hostile Act.

"It is a war in which Spain employs more troops than England employed in seeking to put down the American Revolution. And yet Senators were met with the statement that a recognition of a state of war in Cuba would be inimical to Spain. He denied that the recognition of an existing fact could be constructed as a hostile act, but in any event the fact should be recognized, and the great influence of the United States thrown toward the cause of civilized and Christian usage. It might subject some American vessels to search, but this would be a small matter compared with the results achieved. It might give Spain a right to blockade Cuba, but in that Spain would suffer more than the United States.

"It is said this means war," continued Mr. Daniel. "I deny it. If Spain should declare war against us because we recognized the belligerency of her former subjects who had carried on a war for two and a half years, she would have an unjust cause of complaint and war against us, and we will have a just cause of complaint and war against her.

"I do not wish to see the American people involved in war. I look upon war as one of the greatest calamities that can befall a people. But it is a greater calamity for the high public spirit of a great nation to be so deadened that it can look upon murder and arson and pillage with indifference and for the public spirit of that nation to be so dead as to delay one instant in doing an act of justice because of fear of war."

At the close of Mr. Daniel's speech Mr. Mason of Illinois secured the floor and will speak when the resolution is taken up at 2 o'clock to-morrow. He yielded at 5 o'clock for an executive session, and at 5:30 the Senate adjourned.

THE SITUATION IN CUBA.

Conclusions Formed by Two Newspaper Men Who Went to the Island from This Country.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Two correspondents—one for an Eastern and Democratic newspaper, and the other representing a Western and Republican paper—have recently returned here from Cuba, where both writers have been spending some months. Each had ample opportunity to learn the situation.

The accounts of these two men substantially agree as to the main points considered by them. The correspondents agree that there is no army, to be properly described as such, representing the Cuban Government. What there is of an insurgent force seems to have been formed about the groups of brigands which for years have flourished in Cuba, living off natives and Spanish indifferently. There has been "warfare," if the term is to be used at all, against these brigands, but the facility with which the bands are summoned for action, to be speedily dissolved upon the approach of an organized force of police or soldiers, makes it extremely difficult to come up with them in a body or to capture or punish them, except in detail.

Most of the fighting and agitation for Cuba which these correspondents observed was carried on most conspicuously about the cafés in Havana and other towns. They say a large force for Cuba might be marshaled if these café soldiers could be brought together with arms in their hands under the Cuban colors; but there is apparent a disinclination to take the field. The Cuban insurgents, it is admitted, do not include the business or property-owning inhabitants, and there are no Spaniards who join hands with the Cubans, while there is a considerable number of Cubans who support the Spanish Government and do not favor the revolution.

The Spanish Army, as has been repeatedly reported, consists largely of young men brought from Spain, mere boys, and it lacks entirely the military appearance expected by the American visitors. Both correspondents say they never saw any troops marching in military order. The officers lead somewhere, and the troops straggle after them in a herd, the officers never by any chance having anything to say to the soldiers. The troops never camp in tents, seeking storehouses or other buildings for quarters. They have nothing to compare with the commissariat of the United States Army, and there is small attention to hygiene and sanitation in camps.

According to both these correspondents, there is nothing to recognize, if the Senate be ever so much inclined to help the Cubans by passing a resolution for recognition.

The most distressing phase of the revolution noted was the herding of the "pacificos" in camps to keep them from cultivating the country and thus affording the insurgents the means of living to prosecute the guerrilla warfare against the Government. There seemed to be no outcome but starvation for the occupants of the camps made under Weyler's orders. One correspondent saw 75,000 persons in these camps.

It was noticed by one of the correspondents that the Spanish in Cuba found it easy to outstrip the Cubans, not because of any oppression of the Cubans but because the Spaniards are the more vigorous race. Young men come to Cuba from Spain and begin life in the humblest way, working in shops and other places, saving money and investing it as they make it, and eventually secure business independence for themselves. It is seldom that Cubans manifest the same ambition and frugality with any determination to become independent by their own exertions. The race antipathy is deep. Spanish women will make the journey back to old Spain in order that their children may be born in the mother country and thus escape the reproach of being Cubans.

Neither of these correspondents sees any hope for Cuban achievement of independence without intervention. They are agreed that the circumstances are so peculiar that the Cubans may manage to keep up their desultory resistance long after the island has become uninhabitable for the forces of Spain. When that time arrives, however, there will be nothing left except a ruined country, as large as the State of Pennsylvania, with a people inhabiting it who are incapable, unaided, of restoring it to its former value as an agricultural country.

If Spain can manage to get the money with which to maintain its forces on the island, it can prevent the establishment of the Cuban Republic just for that length of time. Neither of the correspondents sees any prospect of Cuban success in the field.

GEN. LEE DENIES A REPORT.

Mr. Calhoun Breakfasts With the Havana Yacht Club and Has a Call from the Mayor.

HAVANA, May 17.—In view of the statement published in New York that Consul General Fitzhugh Lee had made a report to the American State Department, in the course of which he had attacked Capt. Gen. Weyler savagely and declared that the insurgents would be successful in driving the Spaniards from the island, a representative of La Lucha has interviewed Gen. Lee on the subject.

La Lucha says to-day, on the express authority of Consul General Lee, that no savage attack was made by him on Capt. Gen. Weyler in any report to the American Government, nor has he ever asserted in any report or orally that the insurgents could expel the Spanish troops from the island under the conditions now existing.

La Lucha adds:

"Consul General Lee is greatly annoyed by the publication of this unfounded report, and has written an earnest letter to the Marquis Ahumada denying it. Upon Gen. Lee's desk is a portrait of Capt. Gen. Weyler with the following inscription: 'To Gen. Lee, as a token of friendship and with my best wishes. Valeriano Weyler.'"

Señor Miguel Diaz, Mayor of Havana, paid a visit at the Hotel Inglaterra to-day to meet William J. Calhoun, who has come here to represent the American Government in the investigation into the circumstances attending the death of Dr. Ruiz.

Yesterday the Havana Yacht Club gave a breakfast to Mr. Calhoun at its clubhouse at Marianao.

BLISS FOR MAJOR GENERAL.

President Also Nominates Frank A. Vanderlip for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

To be Major General—Brig. Gen. ZENAS R. BLISS.

To be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury—FRANK A. VANDERLIP of Illinois.

Brig. Gen. Bliss, nominated to be Major General, has been connected with the army from his boyhood. He is a native of Rhode Island, from which State he was appointed to West Point in 1850. During the Civil War he was twice advanced for gallant and meritorious conduct, once after the battle of Fredericksburg and again as Lieutenant Colonel after the Battle of the Wilderness. In June of 1865 he was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service. He later served as Major of the Thirty-ninth Infantry, from which he was transferred to the Twenty-fifth Infantry in 1869, and as Lieutenant Colonel of the Nineteenth Infantry. In April, 1895, he was appointed Brigadier General. He has been assigned to the Department of Texas, which includes the State of Texas, with headquarters at San Antonio.

Mr. Vanderlip, nominated for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, formerly was editor of The Chicago Economist. Since March he has served as Secretary Gage's private secretary. He will assume the duties performed by Mr. Scott Wike.

PERSIAN AMBASSADOR RECEIVED

Alvinaghi Khan Musteshar-Ul-Vezarch at the White House.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—President McKinley to-day received M. Alvinaghi Khan Musteshar-Ul-Vezarch, a special Ambassador of the Shah of Persia, who delivered to the President an autograph letter announcing the accession of the Shah to the throne.

The Ambassador was accompanied to the White House by Secretary Sherman and two Persian attachés of the Ambassador, Muza Mohammed Ali Khan and Major Nerchon M. Boyagian. They were received in the Blue Parlor.

In presenting the autograph of the Shahinshah of Persia, announcing his accession to the Throne of Persia, the Ambassador said his imperial master had desired him to express his sincere esteem for the American Nation and its ruler, and his hope for the continued development of relations useful and profitable to the two countries. President McKinley, in responding, said, in part:

"I am gratified to give earnest voice to the reciprocal sentiments of this Government and of the American people, who have beheld with benevolent intent the elevation of his Majesty to a throne made glorious by the history of past centuries. While sharing in the sorrow felt by the people of Persia for the untimely death of their late ruler by the hands of an assassin, we welcome the advent of the young sovereign with the confident hope and desire that his reign may be happy to him and prosperous to a people who, although remote from us, participate with us in the benefits of this closing century of political and material advancement."

POSTUM CEREAL. POSTUM CEREAL. POSTUM CEREAL.

AN ARMY OF DYSPEPTICS!

Tea and coffee drinking is a vice that seems to have fastened itself on the American people, and is turning out a great army of dyspeptics every year. People who are suffering from headaches, nervousness and dyspepsia, find profound relief in 10 days or two weeks after they leave off tea and coffee and use Postum Cereal Food Coffee. This health beverage is made from nature's grains and is the food coffee having the indorsement of the medical profession, Ralston Health Clubs, Hygienic, and other teachers and food experts. Grocers sell it. A 25c. package makes 100 cups of the rich beverage which looks and tastes like Mocha and Java coffee. If your constitution has at last broken down under the strain of the poisonous alkaloids in coffee, use Postum Cereal and see the beneficial results.

IT MAKES RED BLOOD

Insist on having it made black and rich as Mocha, and it's delicious, and seeing the accompanying seal in red on the package. Grocers sell it.

CUSHMAN BROS., Sales Agents, 78 Hudson St.
POSTUM CEREAL CO., Limited, Battle Creek, Mich.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Debate on Cheap Asphalt Occurs in the House, but No Agreement Is Reached.

BRIBERY CHARGES IN SENATE

Mr. Pettigrew Charges that Over a Million Acres of Government Land Have Been Obtained by Railroads Through Fraud.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—No sooner had the journal of the last session been read in the House to-day than Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.,) and Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.,) shouted objections. Mr. Wheeler was trying to repeat his Constitutional objections raised last week amid the objections of several Republicans, when the President's secretary, Mr. Pruden, appeared with a large document and announced: "A message from the President." Mr. Wheeler continued to speak, however, while the message lay on the Speaker's table.

The Speaker ruled, in response to the objections, that Mr. Wheeler should be heard, and that gentleman spoke for fifteen minutes. Most of the Democrats and Populists voted against approving the journal, and Mr. Simpson forced the Speaker to count a quorum.

After the approval of the journal the House devoted itself, except for the few minutes it gave to the Cuban question, to a consideration of the conference report on the Indian bill recommending a compromise on the gilsonite lands of the Uncompahgre Indians, in Utah, providing that the Government retain title to the lands and they be mined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, the Government to receive a royalty of 75 cents a ton on the gilsonite mined.

Mr. Lacey, former Chairman of the Public Lands Committee, criticised the plan on the ground that it did not apply to asphalt beds and did not guard against the control of the lands by a trust.

Mr. Lacey proposed an amendment limiting to 100 acres the amount of land which any corporation could secure by assignments.

Mr. Walker of Massachusetts thought the House was drifting toward socialism, that there was fear that some one would make money in the country. To open the lands free would give the country cheaper asphalt, even if a corporation did gain control, for there would be more profit in selling many tons at a small profit than a few tons at a large profit.

Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin declared that the interest of Mr. King of Utah in the matter was explained by the fact that his partner, ex-Senator Brown of Utah, was interested in the lands.

"I deny that," replied Mr. King.

Thereupon Mr. Cooper read from the official report of the army officer, who is in charge of the reservation as Indian Agent, the statement that Thomas Lloyd, the State Mining Inspector, had located on the lands on March 4 last as agent for Gov. Wells, Secretary of State Hammond, and Senator Brown.

In response Mr. King defended these officials, declaring them all to be poor men and honest men.

The House rejected the conference report by a vote of 36 to 73. Mr. Lacey's amendment was proposed in the form of instructions to the conferees, but was lost. The Speaker reappointed the conferees for another conference.

DEBATE ON PACIFIC ROADS.

Mr. Pettigrew Charges that 1,000,000 Acres of Land Have Been Stolen.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Pettigrew (Pop., S. D.,) called up the resolution for the appointment of a committee of five Senators to investigate the issue of patents for lands to the Pacific railroads and to the California and Oregon Railroad.

Mr. Gear, Chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee, moved to refer the resolution to his committee, saying there was no need of a special junketing committee.

Mr. Pettigrew asserted that a reference to the Pacific Railroad Committee would commit the resolution to its graveyard. He spoke of the alleged manipulation of the Pacific roads and the urgent need of an investigation in order to protect the Government liens on the branch lines of the Pacific system. The Senator criticised the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads, saying that they had taken the word of the "pliant tool" of the roads in opposition to the resolution. He declared his belief that a million acres of these lands had been patented through bribery and other irregularities.

Mr. Morgan, a member of the Pacific Railroad Committee, said the regular committee should make the investigation, as it had been reconstructed and was anxious to make the proposed investigation. His motion to that effect was carried, and the resolution was adopted.

A resolution by Mr. Butler of North Carolina was agreed to, requesting the President for information as to the authority by which a sale of the Union Pacific Railroad had been agreed upon by the Executive and any combination of purchasers.

Bills were passed as follows:

Appropriating $100,000 for a public building in Salt Lake City, Utah, and like amounts for public buildings in Abilene, Texas, and Aberdeen, N. D.; authorizing the settlement of mutual accounts between the United States and Florida; conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims in the case of Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South against the United States.

Income Tax Resolution.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Representative Cochran of Missouri to-day introduced a resolution for submitting to the Legislatures of the States an amendment to the Constitution, which follows:

"An income tax shall not be construed as a direct tax within the meaning of Section 2 and Section 9 of Article I. of the Constitution, but the Congress shall have power to lay and collect a tax on incomes derived from any source whatever, without regard to apportionment or enumeration."

The Oregon Senatorship.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections tomorrow will take up the Oregon case. Mr. Corbett, who holds the commission of the Governor, expects that the committee will make a favorable report on the question of seating him.

BOUNTY ON FARM EXPORTS.

Silver Men Want to Provide for It in the Tariff Bill—Other Proposed Amendments.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—A number of silver Republican members of the Senate and House met at Senator Pettigrew's house last night and decided to support a proposition providing for an export bounty on agricultural products. They take the position that by this system only can the farmer secure benefit to compensate him for import duties on other articles, and will support a proposition for an amendment to the Tariff bill providing for the bounties. Senator Cannon will offer the amendment in the Senate at an early day.

Senator McEnery of Louisiana to-day gave notice of an amendment he will offer to the Tariff bill, striking out the Senate amendments in the sugar schedule and reinserting the House provisions in regard to sugar.

Senator Butler gave notice of amendments to the rice paragraph increasing duties so as to make rates as follows: Cleaned rice, 2 cents a pound; uncleaned, 1¼ cents; rice flour, ½ cent; paddy, 1 cent.

Senator Aldrich has decided to defer his opening speech on the tariff until Monday, when the pending bill will be taken up. He will open the debate on the bill with the speech he expected to make this week.

As to Profits on Sugar.

A statement made officially yesterday by the American Sugar Refining Company as to the profits it would make under the provisions of the Senate Tariff bill contains the following:

"The assumption that sugar refiners will get 48.8 cents per 100 pounds protection under the Senate bill is incorrect. People not familiar with practical refining reach conclusions which would perhaps be true if the premises were sound. But they omit essentials which entirely change the result. The protection to sugar refiners under the Senate bill is barely 20 cents per 100 pounds instead of 48.8. This changes the results very materially, and makes talk of $13,000,000 protection very far from the facts."

A Tariff Letter from France.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Vice President submitted to the Senate to-day a letter written in French. It was examined by Mr. Hawley of Connecticut, who stated that it came from a syndicate or company of French textile manufacturers of France concerning the pending Tariff bill. The letter had no place in the Senate, Mr. Hawley said, and on his motion it was referred to the State Department.

TWO SENATES IN SESSION.

A Curious Spectacle in the Kentucky Capital Threatened Trouble for a While.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 17.—This State witnessed the spectacle this morning of two separate bodies sitting in session in the same hall, and each claiming to be the Senate of Kentucky. The fight over the Stephenson Fusion bill was renewed, and the advocates of the bill were confident of its passage. The silver Democrats insisted that Lieut. Gov. Worthington vacate the chair pending an appeal from one of his decisions by Senator Bronston on the question of "indicating" members who are present but refuse to vote. Gov. Worthington, backed by the Republicans and gold Democrats, refused to vacate the chair.

Senator Goebel, the President pro tempore, who was presiding, pending the appeal from Worthington's decision, demanded his right to the chair. The President refused to recognize him, and, lifting a chair over the Clerk's desk, Goebel took his seat beside the Clerks, and the two bodies were in session amid the wildest confusion. Bitter words passed between Senator Bronston of the silver side and Gov. Worthington of the Worthington Senate. The Worthington Senate adjourned till 3 o'clock this afternoon, and the Goebel Senate, which, while in the minority, is backed by the Clerks and all the other officers, adjourned till five minutes before 3 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock the Senate doors were thrown open and President pro tem. Goebel took the chair, to keep it till 2:55, when the Worthington Senate was to meet, and when it was feared that a possible difficulty over possession of the chair might ensue. A few minutes later Lieut. Gov. Worthington came into the hall and went up to the chair. There was no trouble, and it was agreed that both Senates should meet at 3 o'clock and adjourn till to-morrow at 11 o'clock, when Senator Goebel shall be in the chair and the appeal be still pending. The journal will then begin where the clerk ceased to act. This means that the silver minority has won.

ROOSEVELT ON THE NAVY YARD.

Most of the Complaints Are from Persons Dismissed Since March 4.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Assistant Secretary Roosevelt has returned to Washington from New York, where he went to make an investigation of the employment of labor in the navy yard. He found that there was very little foundation for the complaints received at the Navy Department relative to unjust treatment of the men.

One unexpected fact that the Assistant Secretary was obliged to face at the outset was that by far the larger number of complaints of unjust dismissals for partisan reasons came from persons who had been discharged under the present Administration and actually within the past two weeks. Mr. Roosevelt expects to go to Norfolk almost immediately to make a similar inquiry into affairs at that navy yard.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Commander T. A. Lyons is retired from May 15.

Commander W. H. Emory is ordered to the Brooklyn as chief of staff.

Passed Assistant Paymaster E. D. Ryan is ordered to the Concord, June 1.

Naval Cadet C. E. Gilpin is detached from the Indiana and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Lieut. W. L. Rodgers is detached from the Alliance, and ordered to the Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, with the Foote.

Lieut. W. F. Halsey is detached from the Montgomery, May 25, and ordered to the War College and Torpedo School, June 1.

Chief Engineer W. B. Bayley is detached from the Bureau of Steam Engineering. He will continue duty with the Civil Service Commission.

Bronx River Victims Identified.

The bodies of the two young men drowned in the Bronx River on Sunday were identified as those of Julius Roth, twenty-five years old, of 205 Fifth Street, and August Keifer, twenty-two years old, of Seventh Street. The bodies were taken in charge by relatives.

TWO CELLS FOR CHAPMAN

The Recalcitrant Sugar Trust Witness Begins Serving His Thirty-Day Sentence.

RUGS AND A BRASS BEDSTEAD

The Case of H. O. Havemeyer, Accused of a Similar Offense, Was Called, but Postponed Until Tuesday, May 25—Counsel in a Skirmish.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Elverton R. Chapman, the Sugar Trust witness who refused to answer a Senate committee's questions as to whether he had acted as a broker for any Senators in speculations in Sugar Trust, occupies a cell at the District Jail to-night, and will continue therein for twenty-five days.

Chapman surrendered himself to United States Marshal Wilson at 4 o'clock to-day, in accordance with an understanding previously reached. The commitment papers were given Deputy Marshal Cook, who, in a private carriage, escorted the broker, who was accompanied by Attorneys Wilson and Dittenhoefer and Broker Macartney, to the District Jail. There he met Warden Leonard, and soon took possession of his cell. He was cheerful and inclined to be jocular in his conversation. He said he felt no anxiety whatever, save as to the loss of his daily "constitutional," for he is an enthusiastic pedestrian.

Rugs on the Floors.

Two cells have been assigned him—one for sleeping purposes and the other as a sitting and office room. Rugs cover the floors, and a table, brass bedstead, chiffonier, and several chairs adorn the cells, but no luxurious curtains hang over the iron bars, nor do decorations set off the walls. He will have plenty of reading and writing mater

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Companies A, C, F, and H of the Eighth Regiment Occupied the Range.

MANY MEN WERE RECRUITS

In Consequence There Were Comparatively Few Qualifications—Honors for Company A in the Volley Firing and the Men Rejoice.

Companies A, C, F, and H of the Eighth Regiment occupied the range at Creedmoor yesterday. The weather was perfect, though a trifle cool, and the wind was rather favorable to the shooters.

Still there were comparatively few qualifications owing to the fact that a number of the men in these four companies were recruits who had never shot in the open-air ranges and had done but little work in the armory rifle range.

Company A carried off the honors in the volley firing, with a percentage of 43 1-3, and its members gave vent to their elated feelings by repeated cheers on the special train that carried them home.

To-day four more companies of the Eighth Regiment and five companies of the Fourteenth will practice on the range.

Yesterday's scores and summary follow:

Pistol Shooting.

FIELD, STAFF AND LINE OFFICERS.

	45 Yards.	65 Yards.	Total.	
Col. H. Chauncey, Jr	4 5 4 5 0—18	2 4 5 2 2—15		33
Maj. H. G. Ridabock	5 3 4 3 3—18	3 0 4 5 2—14		32
Maj. L. K. Neff	3 4 4 4 4—19	3 4 0 3 3—13		32
Capt. E. K. Austin	4 4 4 4 0—16	4 3 2 4 4—17		33
Capt. C. P. Staubach	3 2 3 4 3—15	3 3 4 4 3—17		32
Capt. W. Steele	4 4 3 4 4—19	2 3 3 0 3—11		30
Lieut. F. Bierhoff	4 4 4 3 4—19	5 4 4 4 3—20		39
Capt. H. Melville, Co. A	3 5 5 4 4—21	4 5 4 3 4—20		41
First Lieut. C. Bayer, Co. A	3 2 2 4 4—15	4 3 3 2 3—15		30
Second Lieut. S. A. Alman, Co. A	4 2 5 3 2—16	0 3 3 5 5—16		32
Capt. J. Freeman, Co. C	5 4 4 3 3—19	4 2 3 0 2—11		30
First Lieut. G. L. Baker, Jr., Co. C	2 4 4 4 4—18	5 3 3 3 3—17		35
First Lieut. E. T. Donnelly, Co. F	3 4 4 5 4—20	0 4 5 5 4—18		38
Second Lieut. F. A. Bridgman, Co. F	4 3 3 3 2—17	3 3 4 3 0—13		30
Lieut. A. M. Lock, Co. G	4 4 4 4 0—16	2 4 4 4 4—18		34
Capt. J. H. Solomon, Co. H	3 2 3 4 5—17	2 4 3 3 3—15		32
First Lieut. J. F. Jacoby, Co. H	4 4 4 4—20	4 4 3 5—20		40
Second Lieut. J. G. Benham, Co. H	4 0 4 4 3—15	4 0 4 4 4—16		31

Rifle Shooting.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.	
Reg. Sergt. Maj. E. E. Acker	4 4 5 4 3—20	4 3 4 3 3—17		37
Bat. Sergt. Maj. A. Johnson	3 3 4 5 4—19	0 3 4 3 3—13		32
Ord. Sergt. W. S. Laragh	4 5 3 4 4—20	3 3 3 3 3—15		35
Com. Sergt. H. Wolff	5 5 5 5 2—22	3 2 0 3 4—12		34
Reg. Hos. Steward T. M. Davies	4 3 4 4 4—19	3 0 2 3 3—11		30
Color Bearer C. Wynne	2 4 4 4 4—18	2 4 3 2 0—12		30

COMPANY A.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.	
Sergt. A. S. Barthlonaei	3 3 3 4 3—16	4 4 4 4 4—20		32
Sergt. F. Gorman	4 4 5 5 3—20	4 0 4 4 4—16		36
Corp. S. S. Cohen	3 2 4 4 2—15	3 5 4 3 3—18		33
Corp. T. Naughton	3 5 5 3 3—17	0 4 3 3 4—14		30
Corp. J. B. Hubbard	0 5 4 4 4—17	4 5 3 3 3—18		35
F. Strauss	4 3 4 4 2—17	3 2 2 3 4—14		31
P. Flynn	4 3 3 3 4—17	3 3 2 3 4—15		32
W. G. Rose	5 3 3 4 3—18	2 2 3 3 4—14		32
H. W. Kurtz	4 5 4 4 3—20	4 0 4 0 2—10		30
B. Cohen	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 3 3 2 2—14		29
H. Cohen	4 4 4 4 3—19	0 3 0 2 3—8		27
J. H. Roese	0 3 4 4 4—15	4 3 4 0 4—15		30
J. A. J. O'Brien	2 3 4 3 3—15	4 4 3 3 3—17		32
I. Manheim	4 3 3 4 4—18	3 0 4 3 3—13		31
G. McCormick	5 0 3 4 4—16	4 3 4 3 3—18		34
H. R. McChester	4 4 3 4 3—18	4 5 3 3 2—17		35
W. Goldberg	4 5 4 5 4—22	0 2 0 2 4—8		30
C. Kaiser	3 4 3 3 3—16	2 4 3 4 4—17		33
T. M. Dougherty	2 3 2 4 5—16	3 2 3 2 4—14		30
W. M. Benson	4 2 4 3 3—16	3 0 4 3 2—12		28
P. Flynn	3 3 4 4 4—18	0 2 0 2 4—8		26
G. Besand	4 4 3 2 3—16	2 4 3 2 4—15		31
L. Krause	3 4 3 3 3—16	5 0 4 4 4—17		33

COMPANY C.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.	
First Sergt. D. Carnegie	3 3 4 4 3—17	3 3 3 3 2—14		31
Q. M. Sergt. W. C. Rhine	4 3 3 3 4—17	3 5 4 0 3—15		32
Sergt. J. B. Nolan	3 3 4 4 3—17	3 4 3 3 3—16		33
Sergt. C. E. Wheeler	4 3 4 3 4—18	4 2 3 3 0—12		30
Corp. W. Hallock	4 4 2 4 4—18	0 5 3 4 3—15		33
Corp. R. R. Reilly	4 4 3 4 4—19	3 3 3 3 3—15		34
Corp. W. J. Dillon	4 4 4 3 4—19	3 5 4 3 3—18		37
W. H. Brown	3 3 5 3 4—18	3 4 3 4 0—14		32
F. Baker	3 3 4 4 5—19	0 3 0 3 5—11		30
P. Carey	5 4 4 4 3—20	5 3 4 3 4—19		39
C. Davis	3 3 4 3 4—17	0 3 4 3 3—13		30
J. Gough	4 5 3 4 5—21	3 4 0 4 0—11		32
A. Norman	5 4 3 4 4—20	4 4 3 4 0—15		35
W. H. Sanderman	4 4 2 5 3—16	3 3 0 4 4—14		30
J. Sterling	4 4 2 2 4—16	2 4 3 4 3—16		32
S. Stern	4 4 4 3 2—17	2 0 3 4 4—13		30
P. Schmidt	5 3 4 3 3—18	4 2 3 3 4—16		34
E. J. Stevens	4 4 0 4 4—16	4 5 0 4 4—17		33

COMPANY F.

Sergt. G. Hilcke	4 5 4 4 2—19	2 0 2 5 3—12		31
O. Walter	3 2 3 3 5—16	4 3 4 3 2—16		30
M. Cohn	4 3 4 3 4—18	0 3 3 3 3—12		30
W. Collins	3 3 4 4 3—17	3 4 3 2 4—16		33
J. R. Elliott	3 4 5 4 4—20	2 3 3 0 2—10		30
G. Isaacs	4 4 5 4 4—20	3 4 4 0 0—11		31
A. J. Simmons	3 3 5 2 4—17	3 0 4 3 3—13		30
L. C. Wolff	4 3 4 3 5—19	3 2 0 4 4—13		32
S. Wolff	4 5 5 4 4—20	0 4 0 5 3—12		32

COMPANY H.

First Sergt. T. F. Coogan	4 4 4 4 3—19	4 4 3 2 0—13		32
Q. M. Sergt. A. Lally	3 3 5 4 3—18	2 2 3 2 3—12		30
Sergt. C. F. Landauer	4 2 4 3 3—17	5 3 3 0 3—14		31
Corp. W. A. Dowling	2 4 4 4 3—17	3 5 3 2 0—13		30
Corp. C. Thielman	4 5 3 3 5—20	2 0 4 0 4—10		30
B. Lowenthal	4 3 5 3 3—18	4 3 0 4 2—13		31
G. W. Q. Heron	3 4 3 4 4—18	3 4 4 3 0—14		32
C. Carr	2 4 4 4 4—18	3 3 4 2 3—15		33
W. J. Parker	3 4 4 4 3—18	5 3 3 0 2—13		31
E. Velten	3 0 4 5 4—16	4 4 2 4 3—17		33
J. W. Maguire	3 4 5 5 2—19	5 4 0 0 3—12		31

Summary.

	Practiced.	Qualified.
Field and Staff	10	7
Non-commissioned staff	7	6
Company A	38	26
Company C	28	20
Company F	45	11
Company G	1	1
Company H	44	14
Total	173	85

Volley Firing.

Company A, 35 men—50 bulls, 66 centres, 59 inners, 34 outers; percentage, 43 1-3.
Company C, 25 men—22 bulls, 39 centres, 46 inners, 30 outers; percentage, 37½.
Company F, 42 men—23 bulls, 62 centres, 59 inners, 33 outers; percentage, 24½.
Company H, 37 men—22 bulls, 54 centres, 62 inners, 48 outers; percentage, 33.

BITS OF YACHTING NEWS.

F. M. Hoyt's new sloop Syce left City Island for Stamford yesterday afternoon.

Commodore H. C. Smith's schooner Halcyon and H. K. McHarg's schooner Peacock are in commission.

C. H. Pope's sloop yacht Aglaia is in commission at New London. Mr. Pope will bring her to this port to-day.

P. T. Dodge, Irving Zerega, F. Downe Jones, and W. Burton Hart, Jr., will go to Boston to-morrow night to bring the sloop Gossoon around. The Gossoon will race in the Atlantic Club's regatta on June 12.

The Commodore and Mrs. F. T. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ceballos, and Mr. and Mrs. Groesbeck will coach to Port Jefferson on Thursday. After putting the schooner Sachem into commission, the yacht will cruise East as far as Vineyard Haven.

The Stamford Yacht Clubhouse will be informally opened on May 29, and will be put into commission on June 12. Commodore H. C. Smith will issue orders in a few days for the ceremonies on June 12. The fleet will anchor off the house, and after saluting the flag there will be a reception.

The cutter Bedouin, now owned by Congressman J. Murray Mitchell, is ready to go into commission, and the famous old cutter is in as fine condition as she ever was. Some slight changes have been made in the interior of the yacht which have very much improved her. The Bedouin will make her headquarters at Rye, where Mr. Mitchell has rented a cottage for the Summer.

The sloop Seinadu, built by William P. Kirk, the Toms River builder and designer, for Major J. F. Ackerman of Brooklyn, is now in commission, having been launched last week. The sloop is of the latest design, her hull being built for speed. She is rigged after the "knockabout" pattern, with jib and mainsail, but no bowsprit, the jibstay running down to the sternpost. She is 35 feet over all, 25 feet on water line, and 8½ feet beam, with a draught, when her board is up, of only two feet. Her standing rigging is of phosphor bronze, and metal work of aluminium bronze. She flies the Atlantic Yacht Club colors at her masthead.

EXERCISING THE HORSES.

Professional Racegoers Watch the Training at Morris Park—Some Fast Spins Noted.

The professional bettors and railbirds who make it their business to be at the race track on days when there is no racing left the Morris Park race track with a lot of "good things up their sleeves." They saw the big strings of the larger racing stables put through their work, and made many notes of fast trials, which they will use in future calculations when they attempt to wrest big bank rolls from the bookmakers.

Ogden, whose defeat by August Belmont's crack colt, Octagon, in the Withers on Saturday, has been explained in various ways, was treated to a good, stiff run of a mile with his stable companion, Scottish Chieftain, both making it in 1:49. Toward the finish, Matt Byrnes, their trainer, was waving them back. George Kessler was sent at two-minute speed for about five furlongs, and Hitter Root and Glorian of the younger division went nice quarters, with a dash of a quarter at top speed at the finish.

"Jimmie" Rowe was not particularly active with the Thompson string. He gave Requital an open canter over the outer track, and Blarney Stone and The Huguenot, the latter a full brother to the great Henry of Navarre, a gallop together, with a dash of three furlongs in 0:37, to wind it up. Reprisal, the half-brother to Requital, went a mile at a steady pace.

The older set of the Morris horses had only cantering work, but several of the two-year-olds were sent for short breathers at close to racing speed. Fixed Star, a good-looking half-brother to Casseopia; False Pride, Ocean Blue, Thorn Bud, Cherry Picker, and Varus, the colt on which a price of $25,000 has been set, were among the lot sent out. The winner, who fought so gamely to beat Voter in the Metropolitan, only to be beaten a short head for the prize, went a mile in 1:55, and Belmar and Howard Mann covered the same distance at a two-minute clip.

W. Barrick's Maurice turned a mile in 1:49, and Tom Healey sent Challenger a half mile in 0:54.

RACING AT LOUISVILLE.

Only Two Favorites Win—Fast Track—Attendance 3,000.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 17.—The bookmakers did a good business again to-day, for in the six events only two of the public's choices were first under the wire. The track was fast, the best time of the meeting being made. There were about 3,000 people in attendance. In the Corneracker Stakes Paul Griggs won over George Rose, the favorite. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Boanerges, 115 pounds, (Morrison,) 3½ to 1, won; Tillo, 110, (B. Williams,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, second; F. F. V., 115, (Clayton,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:48. Humbug, Odin, and David Tenny also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four furlongs. Allie Bell, 110 pounds, (Wilhite,) 2 to 1, won; Dutch Comedian, 108, (Bibbs,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, second; Cyril, 108, (Clayton,) 10 to 1, third. Time—0:50. Innuendo, Louis D., Marguerite, Jane, Luscom, Virgie O., Tigrene, and Ueda also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One and one-sixteenth miles. James Munroe, 104 pounds, (C. Reiff,) 8 to 1, won; Ja Gray, 106, (Clayton,) 2 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Myrtle Harkness, 100, (Wilhite,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:52. Arrack and Reprieve also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Corneracker Stakes. Seven furlongs. Dunois, 98 pounds, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1, won; Paul Griggs, 108, (Dorsey,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; George Rose, 110, (R. Williams,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:29¾. Tolucca, Czarowita, Carnero, and Roslinante also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and one-half furlongs. Sedan, 91 pounds, (T. Burns,) 2½ to 1, won; Maxine Elliott, 91, (D. Slaughter,) 50 to 1 and 20 to 1, second; Domingo, 110, (R. Williams,) 4½ to 1, third. Time—1:22½. Monreith, Capt. Pierson, White Oak, Hats Off, and Little Music also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Four furlongs. Lady Irene, 115 pounds, (Overton,) 5 to 1, won; George B. Cox, 113, (C. Reiff,) even and 1 to 2, second; Candleblack, 108, (Dorsey,) 12 to 1, third. Time—0:49¾. Sound Money, Madam Geerst, Benhadad, Rinaldo, and Li Hung Chang also ran.

The Day at Newport, Ky.

NEWPORT, Ky., May 17.—Virgie Cook was claimed out of a selling race at Newport to-day, but her owner, H. M. Jones, refused to give her up to Turner & Co., who put in the claim. After investigation, the judges ruled Jones and the filly off the turf. Summaries of to-day's races:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs, selling. Annie M., 105 pounds, (Randall,) 6 to 1, won; Frontman, 108, (James,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Miss Rowett, 107, (Beauchamp,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:21¾. Simple Jack, Minnie Murphy, Miss Ross, Swordsman, Cyclone, Mitchell, Lazzarne, and Little Nigger also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Margaret Eastin, 105 pounds, (Milburn,) 5 to 1, won; Bonito, 105, (A. Thompson,) 6 to 1 and 3 to 5, second; Fonlante, 105, (W. Hicks,) 30 to 1, third. Time—$:56¾. Lauretta B., Virgie Cook, Effie Cline, Fairland, Amelia Gorst, Lady Hanly, Corilla, Ada Russell, and Josephine also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. John Sullivan, 99, (Nutt,) 4 to 1, won; Everest, 101, (Beauchamp,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Robinson, 111, (Everett,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:21¾. Kallitan, Gooding, Rasendylle, Midlo, and Vice Regal also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Daclan, 107 pounds, (W. Martin,) 2 to 5, won; Goodrich, 107, (Everett,) 7 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Johnny Williams, 107, (Randall,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:01¾. Nathanson and Bonjour also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, one mile. Chicot, 124 pounds, (Knapp,) 8 to 5, won; Carroll Donder, 121, (Beauchamp,) 6 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Sandoval, 121, (Sheedy,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:43½. St. Pat, Col. Barrett, and Ixion also ran.

Entries for Morris Park.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Six and one-half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Harrington	137	Miss Lillian	113
Bonaparte	133	Miss Prim	113
Xmas	121	Fortune	118
Arbuckle	118		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds. Selling. Seven furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Thomas Cat	109	Atlantus	100
Purseproud	109	Euphemia L.	100
Our Johnny	107	Petrel	97
Kinnekinnic	105	Trayant	95
Loch Glyn	100	Her Own	90

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Belmar	126	The Swain	105
Lehman	123	Arabian	100
Gotham	117	Bastion	96
Don de Oro	116	Divide	95
Tom Cromwell	108	Carib	90
Merry Prince	107		

FOURTH RACE.—The Laureate, for two-year-olds, of $3,000 and $1,000 in plate added by John Sanford.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Demagogue	122	Frohman	122
Songster	122	Varus	122
His Majesty	122	Blarneystone	122
Glorian	122	The Huguenot	122
Laudemann	122	Kittefoot	122
Mr. Butler	122	Arafoma	122

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old. Five furlongs, straight.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Junior	107	Brentwood	107
Julius Caesar	107	Black Cock	104
Warrenton	107	Some Quick	104
Checkers	107	Kilt	104
Blarneystone	107	Barracan	104
The Huguenot	107	Jilted	104
Mirthful	107	Sea Puss	104
Fixed Star	107	Isen	104
Prince Lee	107	Legie May	104
Great Bend	107		

SIXTH RACE.—The Knickerbocker Huidle Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward, of $1,500. Two miles, over eight flights of hurdles.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Forget	159	Brown Red	146
April Fool	150	Beaumont	132
Kilkenny	147	Tripoli	130

Horseman Daly Won the Suit.

"Father Bill" Daly, the veteran horseman who was sued by Mary D. Tate for injuries alleged to have been received due to his carelessness in driving, has won the suit. Mrs. Tate sued for $10,000, claiming that on July 2, 1892, she was knocked down and run over on Surf Avenue, Coney Island, by a wagon driven by Daly.

STATESMEN TO PLAY CHESS.

A Match Between Members of Congress and Members of Parliament.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The chess enthusiasts of the House of Representatives, who have been practising for some time for the coming match with the British Parliament, held a meeting to-day to arrange some of the details of the game. The games will begin about June 1. They will be played in the room of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. A special wire connected with the Atlantic cable will be run into the room.

The House team of five players will be selected from the following members:

Shannon, New York; Shafroth, Colorado; Bodine, Missouri; Plowman, Alabama; Cousins, Iowa; Handy, Delaware; De Armond, Missouri; Wheeler, Alabama; Pearson, North Carolina; De Graffenried, Texas; Beach, Ohio; Parker, New Jersey; Bennett, New York; Foote, New York; Swanson, Virginia; Spalding, Michigan; Henderson, Iowa; Reed, Maine; Weymouth, Massachusetts.

Mr. Hay, the United States Ambassador, will represent the House of Representatives at the games in London, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, will represent the House of Commons here. Speaker Reed is taking a lively interest in the match.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES

Errors Made by Joyce and Davis Cause New York to Lose the Game at Pittsburg.

RUSIE PITCHED A GOOD GAME

Boston, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Brooklyn, and Cleveland Won the Other League Games Played Yesterday—Louisville Shut Out by Baltimore.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	17	3	.850
Cincinnati	14	7	.667
Pittsburg	12	6	.667
Philadelphia	13	7	.650
Louisville	9	8	.529
Boston	10	9	.526
Cleveland	10	10	.500
Brooklyn	8	11	.421
New York	6	10	.375
Chicago	6	14	.300
Washington	5	13	.278
St. Louis	4	16	.200

Results of Yesterday's Games.

At Pittsburg—Pittsburg 3; New York, 2.
At Chicago—Boston, 10; Chicago, 1.
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
At Louisville—Baltimore, 5; Louisville, 0.
At St. Louis—Brooklyn, 15; St. Louis, 5.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 8; Washington, 7.

To-day's Games.

Boston in Chicago.
Brooklyn in St. Louis.
New York in Pittsburg.
Philadelphia in Cincinnati.
Baltimore in Louisville.
Washington in Cleveland.

Pittsburg, 3; New York, 2.

PITTSBURG, May 17.—The New York team lost the game to-day by costly errors. The combined errors of Joyce and Davis let Pittsburg score two men. Rusie pitched a splendid game, but Killen of Pittsburg pitched a still better one. He made a record that has not been equaled by any pitcher this year. Only two hits were made off his delivery. He was given magnificent support, and the team is credited with only one error.

The two runs made by the New York team were made in the fourth inning. Tiernan was given his base on balls, Joyce hit a smashing drive past short for a base, and Tiernan went to third. Davis went out at first on a hit to third, but Joyce went to second. Gleason singled to centre and scored Tiernan and Joyce. Holmes and Beckley flew out.

In the first inning Lyons was hit on the hand by a batted ball and had to retire from the game. Attendance, 3,800. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Smith, lf	1	1	1	0	0		
Ely, ss	0	0	3	5	0		
Lyons, 1b	0	0	2	0	0		
Davis, 1b	0	0	1	0	0		
Don'elly, 3b	0	2	0	4	1		
Brodie, cf	1	2	2	0	0		
Don'van, rf	0	0	1	0	0		
Padden, 2b	1	1	4	0	0		
Sugden, c	0	0	5	0	0		
Killen, p	0	0	0	2	0		
Total	3	6	27	11	1		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V.H't'n, cf	0	0	0	0	0		
Tiernan, rf	1	1	0	2	0		
Joyce, 3b	1	1	2	3	3		
Davis, ss	0	0	0	2	1		
Gleason, 2b	0	1	1	6	0		
Holmes, lf	0	0	1	1	0		
W. Clark	0	0	0	0	0		
Beckley, 1b	0	0	11	0	0		
‡Meekin	0	0	0	0	0		
Warner, c	0	0	4	2	0		
Rusie, p	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	2	4	27	18	4		

*Batted for Holmes.
†Donnelly hit by batted ball.
‡Batted for Beckley.

Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—3
New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Three-base hit—Brodie. Stolen base—Padden. First base on balls—Off Killen, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Lyons. Struck out—By Killen, 3; by Rusie, 3. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 3; New York, 5. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 3; New York, 1. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Cleveland, 8; Washington, 7.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 17.—To-day's game was a mixed affair. In the second inning the Clevelands knocked McJames out of the box. In the next six innings they failed to get a run off Swain. In the ninth Dunlap was put in to bat for Swain. His hit tied the score, and he was sent home by De Montreville's single, putting the Senators one ahead. Then Mercer went in to pitch. The Clevelands scored two runs, winning the game. O'Brien was put out of the game in the ninth for talking back to Hurst. Attendance, 900. Score:

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—8
Washington	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	—7

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3; Washington, 2. Base hits—Cleveland, 11; Washington, 10. Batteries—Cleveland, Young, Wilson, and Zimmer; Washington, Mercer, Swain, McJames, and Farrell. Errors—Cleveland, 3; Washington, 2. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Brooklyn, 15; St. Louis, 5.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 17.—The Brooklyn team hit Esper so freely to-day that Dowd substituted Hutchinson in the third inning. The change proved effective until the eighth, when the St. Louis team began making errors, which enabled Brooklyn to clinch a game the home team might have won by playing carefully. Attendance, 1,000. Score:

Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	—15	
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	—5

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 7. Base hits—St. Louis, 9; Brooklyn, 17. Batteries—St. Louis, Hutchinson, Esper, and McFarland; Brooklyn, Payne and Grim. Errors—St. Louis, 9; Brooklyn, 3. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Baltimore, 5; Louisville, 0.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 17.—The Louisville team received its first shut-out this season to-day. The Orioles found Hemming's curves easy, while Nops had the home team at his mercy. Clarke, McCreery, and Werden made good catches. Attendance, 1,800. Score:

Baltimore	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	—5	
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Baltimore, 4. Base hits—Baltimore, 14; Louisville, 6. Batteries—Baltimore, Nops and Robinson; Louisville, Hemming and Wilson. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Louisville, 0. Umpire—Mr. McDermott.

Cincinnati, 3; Philadelphia, 2.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 17.—The Cincinnatis defeated the Philadelphias in an exciting game, by a score of 3 to 2. The game was one of the best seen here this season, and sensational fielding was the feature. Score:

Cincinnati	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—2

Base hits—Cincinnati, 6; Philadelphia, 8. Batteries—Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Schriver; Philadelphia, Orth and Clements. Errors—Cincinnati, 0; Philadelphia, 2. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Boston, 10; Chicago, 1.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 17.—The Chicagos were clearly outclassed to-day, and Boston won a tiresome game in a walk. At his own request Fred Pfeffer, the veteran second baseman of the Chicago Club, was retired to the bench, Connors taking his place. Pfeffer made two bad misplays, losing the game to the Bostons, and after the second one he asked for retirement. Attendance, 3,000. Score:

Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	
Boston	0	0	1	4	2	0	0	3	—10	

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Boston, 4. Base hits—Chicago, 8; Boston, 10. Batteries—Chicago, Denzer and Kittridge; Boston, Nichols and Bergen. Errors—Chicago, 6; Boston, 0. Umpire Mr. McDonald.

Other Games Played Yesterday.

At Springfield—Scranton, 8; Springfield, 4.
At Fall River, Mass.—Fall River, 4; Taunton, 2.
At Pawtucket, R. I.—Pawtucket, 8; New Bedford, 2.
At Brockton, Mass.—Newport, 7; Brockton, 6.
At Providence, R. I.—Providence, 8; Wilkesbarre, 0.
At Philadelphia—Norfolk, 9; Athletics, 8.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 6; Toronto, 5.
At Hartford—Lancaster, 15; Hartford, 8.
At Buffalo—Rochester, 6; Buffalo, 4.
At Newark—Newark, 7; Richmond, 4.
At Paterson—Paterson, 9; Reading, 3.
At Hanover, N. H.—Dartmouth, 3; Bowdoin College, 1, (twelve innings.)

Western Baseball Magnates Meet.

CHICAGO, May 17.—The Executive Committee of the Western Baseball League met here to-day. The members in attendance are T. J. Loftus, Columbus; S. H. Ledley, Grand Rapids; M. K. Killilea, Milwaukee; C. A. Comisky, Indianapolis, and President B. B. Johnson. The session was taken up in hearing testimony on a number of matters concerning players who have had trouble with the clubs to which they belonged, and the old trouble between Detroit and Grand Rapids over Pitcher Scott will be settled.

Ball Players to be Tried Wednesday.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 17.—The arrested baseball players appeared in a body in Police Court this morning and decided to take advantage of the law which permits them to enter no plea for three days. The case was continued until Wednesday, when a motion will be offered to quash. If the Court overrules the motion, a trial by jury will be demanded. A test case will be made of the law in this State.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

Big List of Entries for the Race Meet of the Quill Club at Manhattan Beach.

PROFESSIONALS TO TAKE PART

Fine Showing, Too, in the Amateur Class, Including Fast Riders from the Colleges—A Big Crowd Expected.

An unexpectedly large list of entries has been received for the race meet of the Quill Club Wheelmen, which will take place Saturday at Manhattan Beach. In the amateur division there will be over 175 riders, while in the cash-prize contests will figure twenty-five of the fastest speed men in the country.

Secretary Reeves said yesterday that the list of professionals comprises Eddie Bald, the undisputed champion of 1895, who, besides competing in two of the scheduled events, will ride an exhibition mile, paced by a tandem team. Other "pros" entered are Charlie Murphy, Joe Harrison, the amateur champion of last year; W. E. Becker of Minneapolis, the five-mile champion; Ray Macdonald, the Staten Island wonder; Jay Eaton, the indoor king; Earl Kiser, H. C. Mertens, and Trainer Shafer's team, comprising Michael, the diminutive Welsh flier; A. D. Kennedy, C. S. Wells, "Zimmy" Macfarland, C. C. Ingraham, Orlando Stevens, and Fred Loughead, the Canadian champion. Teddy Goodman of the Riverside Wheelmen is also entered in the professional races.

The amateur contingent includes the cream of the racing talent of the metropolitan district, as well as the best riders from Yale, Princeton, and Columbia Colleges. From Columbia will come Hayes, Powell, Fearing, Stillwell, Williams, Dawson, and McGuire. Yale will be represented by Brookfield, Hill, Corcoran, and Walker, while Princeton's colors will be upheld by McFarland, Haight, Andrews, and Bawden.

Of course all the racing clubs are well represented, and have entered many men in order to obtain a chance of winning the banner which is offered to the club whose representatives score the largest number of points. Among the cracks are Roome, Ripley, O'Connor, Owen, Jungkind, Babcock, Lefferson, Beam, Mosher, Crumm, Goodwin, Hoppe, Paetscher, Brown, La Due, Reith, Allen, and a score of others. Twenty teams are entered in the tandem race, which will make that event a most exciting one.

The indications are that the tournament will be the most successful opening of the season ever recorded. Tickets have sold rapidly during the last few days, and it would not surprise the promoters if a record crowd should put in an appearance.

ROCKAWAY TO THE SOUND.

Construction of a Road That Will Benefit Bicycle Riders.

JAMAICA, L. I., May 17.—The officials of the towns

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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Per Month.....$2.00

Amusements This Evening.

CASINO—The Wedding Day—8:15.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Widow Goldstein—8:00.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Uncle Tom's Cabin—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—London Assurance—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—The Man from Mexico—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—Gayest Manhattan—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mysterious Mr. Bugle—8:30.
OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
ST. NICHOLAS MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
WEBER & FIELD'S MUSIC HALL—Mr. New York, Esq.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

AMERICANS IN DISTRESS.

It was purely a message of humanity, not of politics or of jingoism, that the President sent to Congress yesterday. The American Consul General reports that some 800 Americans are in Cuba without means of support. The President asks an appropriation of $50,000 for their relief.

In such a work of mercy there should be no delay. The Senate, with becoming promptness, passed unanimously a joint resolution appropriating the sum recommended. In the House Mr. BAILEY of Texas, who is called the Democratic leader, objected to its consideration unless the House would permit an amendment embodying Senator MORGAN'S resolution recognizing Cuban belligerency.

Is Mr. BAILEY a fiend or a fool? His objection delays relief to the suffering. The Morgan resolution is not germane to the purpose of the resolution asked for by the President. The two ought not on any account to be considered together, since one is hostile to Spain and would surely defeat the purpose of the other.

Mr. BAILEY was an inert and unresisting atom while the Dingley bill was passing through the House. The defense of Democratic principles was not attractive to him. He rouses himself to the commission of an act of infra-human barbarity in the interest of a policy that is not Democratic, but is merely MORGAN'S. The present recognition of insurgent belligerency could do no earthly good either to the insurgents or to us. It is the proposition of jingo minds. And when its sponsors use it to block the way of an urgent measure to provide food for the starving and medicines for the sick, we must conclude that their minds are so much disordered that they do not realize the uncivilized atrocity of their action.

There is a vague rumor in Washington that this message of humanity is to be followed by one of interference. That is quite a different matter which it will be time enough to take up when it is presented. The call for money to help the sick and starving, based on the reports of Consul General LEE, is of a nature to exclude all other and ulterior considerations.

THE DUTY OF GOLD DEMOCRATS.

The Chicago Times-Herald takes it upon itself to remind the gold Democrats that tariffs are at most but a passing ailment, while repudiation is permanent disability. Therefore, it complacently reasons, the Democrats who are for sound money must come into alliance with the Republican Party. We quote the first paragraph of its article:

"There is much talk at the present moment about the future of the gold Democracy and what action should hereafter be taken by those who last year rejected the Chicago platform because of its falseness to the principles of JEFFERSON. The question in the air is, what are right-thinking and patriotic Democrats to do who last November joined with their lifelong political but honorable foes in saving the Nation from National bankruptcy and dishonor? Undoubtedly many Democrats are perplexed and hesitating, but reflection must show that but one course is open to them. As long as the Chicago platform exists as a menace to the good order of society and to the National integrity, and as long as the framers of that platform defiantly stand upon it and insist on carrying out its principles, so long must every patriot range himself to withstand and overthrow it. In other words, while the conditions of 1896 continue the duties of 1896 continue."

To this appeal gold Democrats will reply: You are a minority party. You want help. We gave you the Presidency. You ask us to do it again. You remind us that morality and honor make it our duty to join you. Yet you use the power we have put into your hands to do things that are altogether abominable to us.

We withheld our votes from BRYAN and voted for MCKINLEY or for PALMER to avert the ruin of the country's business and the destruction of its integrity. Although we knew you to be the party of protection, we gave full faith to your pledges to protect the honor and promote the prosperity of the country. You have not kept those pledges. Your behavior indicates no intention to keep them. Your Administration and your Congress are wallowing in tariff debauchery. All the sturdy beggars that have lived on tariff bounty for a score of years are clamoring at your door and you load them down with favors. Monopoly corrupts you and bullies you till you give it all it asks. The stench of old scandals is in the air. You are paying your campaign debts out of the pockets of the taxpayers. The tariff-made Trusts and the favored interests have your ear at all hours, but the consumers and the common people cannot get at you.

You have devoted your entire time and attention to a Tariff bill that keeps the industries of the country prostrate, and postpones the return of prosperity. You have done absolutely nothing to provide for the National defense against the calamities that so nearly overcame us last year and that still threaten. "O, we can call upon the gold Democrats for that," you say, and return to your rotten schedules.

Qui transtulit sustinet was the motto of the Connecticut Colonists—He who brought us over will sustain us. But suppose those pious founders of the land of steady habits had given themselves up to rum and sensuality, to Sunday horse racing, dice and dog fights, would they still have had the right to invoke the protecting care of Providence? They would at least have had the decency to take in their motto.

Preach morality and honor and duty to your own President and your own Congress, not to us, the gold Democrats will say. We go our ways as you have gone yours. We have no mind to hear you snivel homilies on duty over a dinner of leeks and broken pledges.

A SHINING EXAMPLE.

Corporation Counsel SCOTT has made the way of the spoils transgressor hard and most unpleasant by designating the present City Civil Service Commission as a board to conduct all examinations to determine the fitness of applicants for places in the Law Department.

The spoils law just signed by Gov. BLACK leaves the determination of merit only in the hands of the Civil Service Boards, making the appointing officers the judges of fitness to be determined by themselves or by a designated person or board. Mr. SCOTT sees fit, under the discretionary powers conferred upon him by the act, to restore the determination of fitness to the examiners, where it belongs.

In the light of this shining example, every head of a department who does not pursue the same course will be exposed as a confessed spoilsman.

The Corporation Counsel's letter to the Civil Service Commission is an inspiration. It is not only extremely creditable to him as a faithful and intelligent public officer, but also as a humorist. He has put a lot of the Governor's waiting friends "in a hole." The public will vastly enjoy their discomfort.

THE CHEAP CABS.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company promises to confer a real boon upon New York in giving it a cheap cab service. There has from time immemorial been a superstition that a cheap cab service was out of the question in New York. There was some peculiarity in the climate which made horses eat more and cabs wear out faster than in other large cities. A like superstition once prevailed touching the impossibility of cleaning the streets of New York, and was extensively held until it was dispelled by Col. WARING. In like manner, there is no way of dispelling the superstition about the unprofitableness of cheap cabs except by operating them at a profit.

It is hard to see who profit by the superstition. The high priest of it is of course the common hackman, who lolls on his box in the sun, and is not to be drawn from his leisure for less than $2. He cannot, perhaps, be expected to see that he would make more money by doing four times as much business as he now does for half his present rate; but his employer might be expected to make that simple calculation. An attempt was made some few years ago, and under what seemed favorable auspices, to supply a cheaper service. But the experiment fell through before it was fairly tried, and New York reverted to its secular condition of the city of the world which had the dearest and least efficient cab service. Perhaps Chicago rivals it in this respect. The hacks of that town are very dear and very bad. Meanwhile, every other city on the Atlantic coast, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, has provided itself with a decent service. The system in Philadelphia established by the Pennsylvania Road is notably good. The cabs are kept in good condition, they are well horsed and well manned. One is sure of reasonable speed on the part of the beast and of reasonable honesty, intelligence, and civility on the part of the driver.

That it is under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Road that the system is to be introduced here is therefore almost a guarantee of its success. The schedule of fares is only slightly above that of London, and is mainly above it in that the radius of the shilling is in London two miles and in New York that of a quarter is a mile and a half. But, even so, the schedule is so far below anything that New York has ever had that it has only to be known to work a considerable change in the habits of a large part of the population which now never thinks of taking cabs. It seems a safe calculation that the business of cabs would be increased fourfold by such a reduction of fare.

The new cabs are at present practically confined to the conveyance of passengers by the Pennsylvania Road. But the introduction of the service in New York is an indication that it has paid in Philadelphia. In that case, there is no reason why it should not pay here. If it does pay, it will certainly be extended until the supply is equal to the extended demand the reduction in fares will bring about. We may fondly look forward to a time when the old-fashioned New York hackman, lolling on his box because no man hath hired him upon his own preposterous terms, will be as extinct as the dodo.

A PAIR OF NULLIFIERS.

Section 3 of Article XII. of the Constitution of the State of New York, drawn with great care, discussed thoroughly by the people, and adopted by them with full understanding, provides that elections for local officers in the City of New York shall fall in years when important elections to political offices are not held. It was the intention of this section to separate municipal elections from the irrelevant issues and influences of State and National elections.

THOMAS C. PLATT says this shall not be done. The issue this Fall, according to his manifesto, is not the honest management of the city's business, but the further castigation of the party that was beaten in the Presidential contest last year—in other words, National party questions are paramount.

Section 9, Article V., of the State Constitution, also formulated and adopted after discussion and with full understanding, declares that appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State and its cities shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained so far as practicable by examinations, which so far as practicable shall be competitive.

Gov. BLACK prepares, defends, and signs a bill which takes the determination of fitness out of the hands of the examiners and intrusts it to the appointing officers themselves. The vital principle of civil service reform, and of the Constitutional provision, is the separation of the examining power from the appointing power. The Black act restores the spoils system.

Mr. PLATT has nullified one section of the Constitution, Gov. BLACK nullifies another. ANDREW JACKSON treated the South Carolina nullifiers to a sobering exhibition of Federal force. A time of reckoning will come for our nullifiers. The people of New York must defer their settlement with BLACK. But they are going to have something to say to PLATT this Fall.

PROHIBITION AND NERVE TONICS.

It is not necessary to look far for evidence that somewhere near the foundation of human nature lies a deep and abiding thirst. The brutes are fond of drinking, but it does not yet appear that they have a thirst for beverages that confuse their brains and diffuse their locomotive powers. Man alone rejoices in the possession of an appetite for strong drink which is raging, while the brute confines himself to a hunger which knows no limits except those imposed by the expansive power of his ribs. Governments have expended much time and energy in endeavors to regulate the thirst of man for stimulating drinks, but up to the present time the only measure which has attained notable success is the Raines law. On last Sunday it was pretty difficult for a respectable citizen to buy a drink within the Borough of Manhattan. The law appeared to be generally well observed, though there were places where drinks could be had by those who cared nothing for their associations or their surroundings.

But the universal thirst continues to exist, and it belongs to the category of demands which regard as their chief law the old saying that "where there's a will there's a way." With the best intentions in the world, our esteemed contemporary, The Evening Post, a few days ago pointed out a plan by which any nature craving alcoholic stimulation might satisfy its appetite. The paper, in an article on the proposed removal of the liquor tax from alcohol employed in the arts, called attention to the large amount of that liquid used in the manufacture of blood purifiers and nerve tonics. According to its statistics, some brands of sarsaparilla contain almost 27 per cent. of alcohol, and other patent medicines contain almost as large an amount. The suggestiveness of these facts is heightened by the revelations recently made in a respectable town of the tangling ability of a new brand of Jamaica ginger. Immediately after the appearance of this brand on the shelves of the local drug shops the streets of the town were strewn with relics of humanity whom the police described as being in the throes of a "ginger jag." In spite of the artful alliteration of this form of inebriety, ginger has fallen into disrepute in the town, and as the local paper pertinently remarked, "it looks as though those who have been using it as a social beverage would have to find a substitute in some other painkiller."

It may not be true that proprietors of patent medicines are catering to the fundamental thirst of humanity, but it is altogether likely that analytical tables of alcoholic blood purifiers and nerve tonics may point out to those under the ban of the Raines law a fountain at which they may drink their fill of joy. Nor would it be surprising if those who deem it their duty to enlarge their bank accounts by supplying natural demands should embark vigorously in the manufacture of more or less medicinal "stomach bitters." Such things have been, and it is conceded that history has an inordinate fondness for differing from SHAKESPEARE and repeating itself.

THE TURK'S DEFIANCE.

It is inconceivable that Turkey should have assumed the insolent and defiant attitude she assumed toward Europe without a recent assurance of powerful support. "The Last of the Caliphs" takes a tone that would not have misbecome the Mohammedan conqueror of Constantinople four hundred years ago or his successors of a century later, who were still the terror of all Europe. But the Turk is now a sick man, whose mortal illness was announced nearly half a century ago, and who is kept alive only by the jealousies of the watchers at his bedside, who cannot make up their minds in what proportions, after they have killed him, his inheritance shall be theirs.

It is not to be supposed that the Sultan's counselors are under any illusions about the meaning of the military success Turkey has won over Greece. According to the best reports attainable the Turkish force engaged has consisted of about 60,000 men, while perhaps as many more were available, had it been necessary to call them in. As against Greece, this was an overwhelming force. The Turkish troops actually engaged are double the number of the whole standing army of Greece. But, supposing the whole Turkish Army as it exists on paper to be actually effective, it is as powerless against the forces at the command of the concert as the Greek Army has proved to be against itself.

Why, then, should the defeat of Greece embolden the Turk to defy all Europe? Greece, after once defying the concert and failing to make its defiance good, has put itself unreservedly in the hands of the powers. The powers are at least as much bound to see that the integrity of the Hellenic kingdom is maintained as they were to see that the integrity of the Ottoman Empire should be maintained. They are bound to see also that their own treaty of Berlin is executed. Yet, in answer to their offer of mediation, an offer which was in fact a summons, the Turk tears up the treaty of Berlin and throws the fragments in their faces. He will have all Thessaly, he says, or he will push his success to the capture of Athens itself, and possibly to its destruction, as it was destroyed by the Turks seventy years ago.

From what quarter has the Sultan received the assurances that have encouraged him to defy Europe, in the belief that the concert could not be maintained against him? The London Times plainly describes his terms as not worth discussion and his threats as insolent. These expressions are echoed in the press of St. Petersburg, the utterances of which are in a sense more significant than those of the English press, since upon such subjects Russian newspapers say only what it suits the Government that they shall say. Can it be possible that what the Sultan is relying upon is a "Zweikaiserbund," in which one Kaiser sees a solid advantage, and the other the satisfaction of a personal grudge?

The "fake hotels" have to some extent been got rid of by enforcing the amendments to the Raines law respecting the accommodations that such edifices shall offer. It is necessary that a hotel for the purpose of selling liquor shall be a hotel in its capacity for entertaining guests. But the recent arrests of hotel keepers have for the most part been of men who had meant to comply with the law and supposed they had succeeded. The mere and undisguised saloon is effectually prohibited from selling on Sunday. But the "fake club" has sprung up in its stead and baffles the police, which cannot even legally force admission to it. It is apt to be a much worse place of resort than the saloon, being in very many cases a disorderly house. It cannot be proceeded against as such on account of its corporate character as a "club," although the only test of clubability applied is the ability and willingness to pay for drinks. Thus the good RAINES in his wrath against Sunday beer has succeeded in fortifying vice. Meanwhile the innocent beer garden is closed and the wrath of its old frequenters takes the form of a determination to vote for Tammany. The truth is that the only Sunday liquor law which public opinion will sustain is a law which will prevent the public opening of drinking places on Sunday, and the only law which can be enforced is one which public opinion will sustain. These are facts which will be forced upon the attention of RAINES and the other rustic moralists, and which they will do well to ponder.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"Abolition of the capitulations," which Turkey demands as part payment for sparing the remnants of Greece, is a phrase with much meaning. By "capitulations" is meant the old concessions of extraterritorial rights to foreigners residing in Turkey. Such rights are granted—under compulsion—by barbarous and semi-civilized nations, and their existence is a constant humiliation. Japan has persuaded most of the Occidental Governments that she can be trusted to try their subjects justly in her regular courts, and naturally Turkey takes what seems like a good opportunity to rid herself, in part at least, of restrictions so invidious to her national status.

—Surprisingly out of harmony with the idea one tries to have of Philadelphia and the Philadelphians are the reports of what happened as soon as the Washington Monument had been well dedicated and had been left, as was supposed, to the respectful care of the city and its people. On Sunday, that is, at the first opportunity, eager crowds swarmed up the steps leading to the huge pedestal, and with canes and umbrellas began testing the solidity of the bronze figures that ornament its corners. Some they grievously scratched, others they dented, and nobody knows how far the vandalism would have been carried if the police had not been notified of what was going on. As it was, rescuers came before any serious harm had been done, ropes were stretched about the monument at a distance of thirty feet from it, and half a dozen park guards were stationed within the inclosure to maintain a safe separation between WASHINGTON'S memorial and the residents of a city that, less than most others, should have needed such disciplinary measures. It seems that this is not the first illustration of savagery the Philadelphians have given. One of the guardians of the park is quoted as saying that there have been similar assaults on every monument in it. Visitors have a habit of chipping off bits of the pedestals, possibly from a desire to possess what are called mementos, while it is a favorite amusement of the Quaker City boys to throw stones at the statues in earnest efforts to obliterate their honored noses. Now, New York's populace is never guilty of this sort of crime. The statues in the streets and parks here neither get nor need any protection except the general decency of the inhabitants. We laugh at some of our public statuary, and blush for a little of it, but so far as known not even atrocities like that in front of the Mercantile Library are ever stoned.

—While other cities are congratulating themselves on making just a little progress in the theatre hat campaign, Chicago has audaciously taken up the question of hats in churches. That shows how religious Chicago is, and how brave. Women may yield a point as regards their adornment in theatres, but they own the churches, and are sure to resent as a wicked impertinence any attempt to dictate what they shall wear while attending to their devotions.

PERSONAL.

—A checked suit, no matter how large the checks, does not make the wearer a bicyclist, and ex-President HARRISON, who is said to have purchased garments of this sort as a preparation for a struggle with the wheel, would have shown more caution if he had first tested his powers while wearing an abbreviation of his oldest pair of trousers. Probably he will become a rider in time, but handicapped as he is by a burden of military and civil dignity, he is sure to have an exciting experience at first, and long before he masters the steel steed that checked suit will be a sorry spectacle.

—Another West African potentate, undeterred by the recent experiences of the Emir of Bida and the King of Benin, has rashly invited a fate like theirs by attacking an exploring force commanded by an English Lieutenant. This latest candidate for sudden civilization is SAMORY, a Sultan of the Fulah tribes. He seems to be a somewhat remarkable man, for though of most humble birth, according to African ideas, he has managed to play a great part in the modern history of that region, and little by little built up a kingdom that at one time comprised some 150 small States. He was born in 1845, or thereabout, and early in life assumed the part of a religious teacher. Declaring that he was ordered by Heaven to build up a great Moslem empire, SAMORY had much success for a while. Then the French, advancing from the Niger, took the northern and western part of his dominions. It was only after three campaigns that, in 1886, he consented to make peace with them. This lasted for two years, and then hostilities began again. There was a truce in 1889, but the fighting was resumed in 1891. In that year the French captured one of SAMORY'S magazines, containing among other stores 70,000 cartridges for repeating rifles. Bissandugu, the western capital of the Sultan, was occupied in the Winter of 1892. In 1893 and 1894 the Fulah and Sofa armies of SAMORY were gradually forced eastward toward the English borders, but the French failed absolutely to break up his main strength, and of late seem to have tacitly agreed to something like peace with their formidable opponent. When he was at the height of his power SAMORY claimed to have an army of 60,000 men, besides his personal body guard of 5,000 horsemen. He admitted to the French envoys in 1886 that a considerable part of his forces had to be used in garrisoning his various tributary States, and that nothing approaching the full strength of his army could be concentrated in any one direction. The English are looking forward to a contest with him, not apprehensively, of course, but certain that it will be an expensive business, and far more serious than any of the little wars they have as yet waged in that part of Africa.

—There was no particular harm in the amusingly exoteric rites which a person named DHARMAPALA performed in Brooklyn, and his preaching was equally innocent, but somehow it seems best to leave such nonsense to the Theosophists. Their doings are instructive, after a fashion, for they illustrate, as KIPLING says, the great things that can be done with broken crockery and an old hair brush, but grave talk about Buddhism doesn't go well even with such civilization as exists in our eastern borough.

—One doesn't need to be much of a prophet to see in extortionate business methods evidence of an inevitable business downfall. Perhaps, therefore, Atlanta is unduly impressed by the fact that, a year ago, ex-Gov. MORTON told a hotel keeper, who had presented a bill of $1,700 for two days' entertainment, and who now has fled from angry creditors, that his career as a boniface would be short. The prophecy was easy to make, and it was also easy to bring to pass, for simply by making it, other wealthy strangers were put on their guard, and that hotel naturally languished. The landlord's mistake was in not presenting either a bill of moderate proportions or else one so large that it would have rendered further exploitation of the public unnecessary. Once, when Queen VICTORIA was in Switzerland, an innkeeper, wiser than this Atlanta man, drew up so enormous an account that the royal servant who attended to such matters turned pale at the size of it. "Why is this thus?" he indignantly asked. "Everything is cheap here, and the chickens for which you ask so much are very plenty." "Yes," admitted the innkeeper, "chickens are plenty, but Queens are scarce. I may never see one again, and must make the most of my good luck." With a Morton and an Astor in his house at once, the Atlanta man enraged them by asking too much, and yet did not make his own future safe by asking enough. Mr. MORTON'S prophecy may have been based on the latter point more than upon the former one.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania is asked to appropriate a million dollars for the improvement of the public roads of the State.

* * *

The Baltimore Sun celebrated yesterday its sixtieth anniversary, rejoicing greatly in a success worthily won. The Sun is able, enterprising, conservative, and patriotic.

* * *

The press of Tennessee is almost unanimously in favor of the holding of a convention to revise the Constitution of the State, so far as the newspapers have expressed themselves at all on the subject. The few who oppose it claim that it is a movement of the cities against the country districts.

* * *

The Massachusetts Socialist-Labor Party held its State Convention in Lawrence on Sunday and placed a full ticket for State officers in the field, Thomas C. Brophy being made its candidate for Governor. The party's votes do not count many in the annual elections.

* * *

The late Major Roland Mather of Hartford, Conn., who bequeathed $50,000 for missionary and educational purposes, gave away large sums during his lifetime. One of his gifts was a half million dollars to his grand-daughter, and to various charities he gave nearly or quite as much.

* * *

Major John L. Clem of the United States Army left Atlanta, Ga., on Saturday for his new post at Portland, Oregon. He has been stationed at Atlanta for five years past, and The Constitution says that he won more friends and became more thoroughly identified with the best interests of the Atlanta people than any other officer ever stationed there.

* * *

President McKinley is expected to visit the Tennessee Centennial Exposition in Nashville on Ohio Day, June 11, he having expressed a preference for that day and occasion. The San Francisco Bulletin is urging the President to continue his journey on to the Pacific coast if he visits Utah to attend the celebration in Salt Lake City, and it assures him he would find it to be a new region filled with a joyous hospitality the whole people would delight to pour out upon him.

* * *

Southern newspapers are quoting the opinion expressed by a Boston physician that the negroes are not by nature as hardy as the whites, and that "if you start out two infants, one white and the other black, each equally robust, and give them the same treatment and surroundings, the chances of living are in favor of the white child, the black one being more likely to yield to disease." They do not bring Southern testimony of any kind to back up the Northern man's opinions. Possibly they do not regard it as necessary.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Opposed to Competition.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Governor of Colorado stood by his cows—and vetoed the Oleomargarine bill.

Might Lend to the Needy.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Times.

Missouri has 50 per cent. more population than Greece and fifty times as many Colonels.

Retire to Your Bombproofs.

From The Baltimore American.

The best way to keep from being robbed in the present epidemic of robberies is to not give to the robbers any opportunities.

Christian Burial.

From The Providence News.

It is said that Gen. Grant's body lies in its tomb with the head to the east, contrary to the immemorial Christian custom of burial with the head to the west.

To Put Down Mob Rule.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Kentucky Legislature has wisely determined to stop mob lawlessness in the State. The law which has passed the Kentucky Senate is one of the most vigorous protests against mob law ever placed upon the statute books of any State.

A Slight on the Office.

From The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.

It is not that Gov. Taylor personally is necessary to the office, but it is the slight upon the office which is made by his proposed abandonment of it. If he can think well and carefully on this subject, he will conclude that he cannot afford to throw up the Governorship because he despises the salary of $4,000.

Florida's New Senator.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

The Democracy of Florida has been torn by a factional fight. From this fight Mr. Mallory has held aloof. He has always been a Democrat, but his Democracy has been too broad to permit him to take part in personal or factional quarrels. He will represent the State, not a faction, and he will represent it honestly and capably.

A Monument to the Women.

From The Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appeal.

Senator Daniel's suggestion of a monument to the women of the South ought to receive practical consideration at the hands of the various organizations of Confederate veterans in the South. Such a monument would be a beautiful and deserved testimonial to the courage and devotion of the women of the South in that period of our history which indeed tried men's souls.

The Times's Magazine Supplement.

From The St. Augustine (Fla.) Record.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, in its Sunday supplement, devotes a couple of pages to snap shots of the Grant parade. It is a splendid piece of work, and is characteristic of the paper, as now managed. It is safe to say that no paper in the United States prints a better or finer paper than THE TIMES does now, and the wonderful increase in its circulation shows that people appreciate the enterprise of the publisher. The Sunday supplement is the delight of all who read it, and the half-tone pictures are worthy of the highest commendation. "All the news that's fit to print" is THE TIMES'S motto and tells why all people who want to read a clean, bright, and newsy paper buy THE TIMES.

Does Not Want American Friendship.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You are mistaken in thinking that Englishmen are clamoring for American friendship. They realize that the mass of the people of this country have inherited from their Irish and European progenitors an intense hatred toward Britain, and this is why the fortifications of Bermuda and Halifax are being constantly strengthened.

You are also wrong in assuming that The London Chronicle, in advocating the abandonment of this policy, reflects English sentiment in even a slight degree. No Englishman who values his self-respect would be seen with a copy of the paper in his possession, its readers being confined exclusively to the Irish, Jewish, and American population of London.

If the editors of The Chronicle are Englishmen they belong to a class of Englishmen better qualified to act as attendants in a Turkish harem than as exponents of English opinion. JOSEPH BANISTER.

New York, May 15, 1897.

Objects to "Pneumonia" Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You who are always so ready to take up the cause of the oppressed, the persecuted, and the wronged, why do you not come to the rescue of delicate women (and men) against the danger thrust upon them by the "pneumonia" cars? All of them—and the writer is one—are perfectly willing, no doubt, that the cast-iron people who enjoy and demand them should have them; but why should we, the average flesh and blood people, be deprived of our means of getting about, to which we have as much right as they, by the almost universal substitution of the open car for the closed one? Certainly there are more delicate people than strong ones in this trying climate of ours, and if an equal number of both open and closed cars were given to the use of the public, it would be far more just, and probably more profitable to the companies in the end, for many persons are now obliged to give up the use of the surface roads entirely.

Will you not advocate this apportionment, or, rather, will not you, as the public benefactor you are, and have the power to be, make a strenuous demand for it, in the interest of a public so large a portion of which are your readers, and the admirers of your fearless public spirit against all cases of injustice and wrong?

DELPHINE BROWN.

SURFACE CAR ANNOYANCES.

"Patron" Says Sixth Avenue Shoppers Deserve Better Treatment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In behalf of an overindulgent public, will you kindly call attention to the miserable facilities offered by the Sixth Avenue surface line, on which thousands of the best classes travel daily and who submit to numerous exasperating annoyances?

Having watched the workings of the system, particularly between Thirty-fourth and Fourteenth Street, it is a wonder that public indignation has not cried aloud in an effort to remedy the evil. Among the unpleasant experiences to passengers I would mention the uncleanliness of the cars, overcrowding and pressing against ladies' knees, standing upon toes, difficulty in getting on and off cars owing to high steps, ladies obliged to sit among smokers, lack of closed cars—particularly on rainy days, which is a serious detriment to those suffering from rheumatism, &c.—and inconvenience to call conductors' attention to stop cars. Surely the patrons of the line deserve better attention on the part of the officials, when it is considered that Sixth Avenue is perhaps the leading shopping centre of America.

A PATRON.

New York, May 17, 1897.

CROWDED RAILWAY CARS.

A Passenger Says the Putnam Road Does Not Provide Enough Seats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Sunday, the 16th inst., I was a passenger on a train of the New York and Putnam Branch of the New York Central Railroad. Arriving ten minutes before the time of the departure of the train, I found all the seats occupied and some passengers already standing. Inquiry made of a trainman elicited the information that no additional coach would be attached, and a vigorous protest produced no change in the situation. When the conductor collected tickets I exhibited mine and refused to give it up until I secured a seat. When his statement that I would be ejected at the next station failed to alter my determination he directed the lady before whom I stood to remove her child from the adjoining seat, and, this done, offered the seat to me, and again demanded my ticket. The child had paid no fare and was therefore not entitled to occupy a seat. By this skillful manœuvre the conductor terminated my personal grievance against the company; there was nothing left for me to do but to gracefully submit, hand over my ticket, and permit one of the ladies standing near by to occupy the vacated seat. But the grievance of the many passengers—twenty in one car—compelled to stand because of the lack of accommodation, was by no means terminated nor was my own situation, although now technically due to my free choice, at all improved. Will the editor of THE TIMES suggest a more efficient mode of redress than the one adopted by me? The overcrowded condition of these trains on Sunday mornings is of very common occurrence, I am credibly informed.

TIMOTHY POLE.

New York, May 17, 1897.

Dishorning Cattle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With reference to the statements on the above subject, on Page 23 or last Sunday's TIMES, I find that no one of the five authorities quoted gives a substitute for dishorning, although all deplore the cruel practice.

In this the Hindus act with greater intelligence. They have recognized the evils of "hooking," I don't know how long ago, and prevent it in a very simple way.

Big brass knobs, like doors knobs, are secured on the ends of the horns, either by rivets or wedges. They are ornamental and effective.

I feel sure I have written this before, but maybe the editors were like others, known to you and to me—averse to simple propositions, no matter how efficacious.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

Trenton, N. J., May 17, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Unsuited.

Spring suits are advertised very cheap, but many a young lawyer has failed so far to get one.—Somerville Journal.

Weary of It.

He—I was a fool when I married you.
She—Well, don't you think it is about time for you to get over it? We've been married fifteen years.—Harlem Life.

The Limit of Aggravation.

Atchison women are never so angry as when some woman comes here from another town and complains that there is "no society" here.—Atchison Globe.

Useless.

"Martha, listen; there's a new machine invented that records the action of the brain."

"Well, you needn't fool any money away on one; it wouldn't earn its salt."—Detroit Free Press.

As Might Be Expected.

His Ludship—But you Americans make such a row about the most inconsequential things, don't ye know.

Miss Columbia—Yes. I suppose it does annoy you to be so lionized.—Chicago Journal.

Covert Revenge.

A quite recent bride numbered a handsome bicycle among her wedding gifts. On the whole, it is agreeable to find the list of bridal presents extending in this direction. We shall know now what to send the girl who threw us over for the other man.—Boston Herald.

Slighted.

Four-year-old-Barbara went to church with her two sisters and came home crying.

"What is the matter, dear?" inquired her mother.

"He preached a whole s-sermon—about—M-Mary and Martha," sobbed Barbara, "and—never said—a w-word about me!"—Chicago Tribune.

SPRING WHOPPERS.

From The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Every season brings its liars
Who have wonders to relate,
All forgetting Ananias
And his melancholy fate.
Oft in Winter they surprise us
With some tales that cause dismay,
But in Spring their fancy broadens
And they give it fullest play.

When the fishing season opens
Truth receives some fearful shocks
For there's startling fabrication
Every time the angler talks.
He will spend the day in fishing,
But when to his home he hies
He brings back no finny trophies,
Just a string of fishing lies.

But all liars are not fishers,
There are other men of fakes,
And among them may be mentioned
One who's always seeing snakes.
Every time he goes out strolling
We are certain to be thrilled
By wild yarns of monstrous rattlers
That he ran across and killed.

But the fish and reptile fakirs
Have a rival who's no slouch
When it comes to telling whoppers,
And to this we all can vouch.
He's the man who sends us tidings,
And he swears the story's straight,
Of an awful fall of hailstones,
Each a pound or more in weight.

There are others, and they're legion,
Who for truth have no regard,
And in time, like Ananias,
They will all get their reward.
Every season has its liars
Who give fancy fullest swing,
But the greatest fabricators
Tell their whoppers in the Spring.

PRINCE OF WALES'S LEVEE

He Afterward Opens the Yachting and Fisheries Exhibition at the Imperial Institute.

CUPS AND MODELS OF YACHTS

Two Illuminated Charts of the British Coast as It Was in 1837 and at the Present Time Shown.

LONDON, May 17.—The Prince of Wales held a levee at St. James's Palace to-day in behalf of the Queen. The weather was brilliant, and there was an unusually large attendance of Ministers and members of the Diplomatic Corps.

At the conclusion of the levee, the Prince and Princess of Wales drove to the Imperial Institute and opened the Yachting and Fisheries Exhibition, which has been arranged as one of the features of the Queen's Jubilee celebration.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were met at the central entrance by Sir Frederick A. Abel, K. C. B., the Secretary and Director; Capt. Sir Alfred Jephson, R. N., the Assistant Secretary, and Mr. Edmund H. Lloyd, the officer in charge. Upon reaching the Directors' room, their royal highnesses were presented to the Executive Council, which is composed as follows:

Lord Herschell, G. C. B., Chairman; the Duke of York, Sir Lowthian Bell, Bart.; Major Gen. Sir Owen Tudor Burne, Thomas Burt, M. P.; Earl Carrington, C. C. Connor, the Earle of Crewe, Charles Washington Eves, the Duke of Fife, Sir Henry H. Fowler, M. P.; Augustus William Gadesden, A. Vernon Harcourt, Sir Robert Herbert, Angus Holden, John Hollams, Lord Iveagh, Lord James of Hereford, W. Lidderdale, Lord Loch, the Marquis of Lothian, Lord Playfair, the Earl of Rosebery, Sir Saul Samuel, the Earl of Sandwich, Field Marshall Sir John Lintorn Arabin Simmons, Sir Donald A. Smith, Sir John Strachey, and Sir David Tennant.

Prince of Wales Speaks.

There were no formal speeches, the Prince of Wales merely announcing in a few well-chosen words that he had great pleasure in opening the exhibit. The exhibition bids fair to be one of the most popular entertainments of the season. Its main object is to show the great changes that have transpired in yacht building since 1837. In order to accomplish this, there have been arranged several hundred models of yachts, which date from the year of the Queen's coronation. Prominent among these is a model of the Alarm, which was built in 1837, for Sir Bloundell-Welch, and was one of the first English craft to distinguish itself as a pennant winner.

The great feature of the show is, however, the fine display of yachting cups which have been loaned by their fortunate possessors. These are some 400 in number, and they are tastefully arranged in cases which extend for the entire length of the great East Hall. They comprise a variety and pattern of design. The most prominent place is given to the prizes won by the Prince of Wales's Britannia. A feature of this exhibit, which will be of interest to Americans, is a cup called "The America Cup," which was presented by the Queen in 1852. It was given to the Hankerville-Chamberlyne, in virtue of his yacht Arrow, which defeated the famous American yacht America, after it had been sold to an Englishman. The cup is a graceful specimen of frosted silver work, of urn-shaped pattern, standing about sixteen inches in height. It bears a suitable inscription, and has the shield of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

Another interesting exhibit is the Cinematograph reproduction of the Britannia, with the Prince of Wales, attired in yachting clothes, pacing her deck during the yacht races at Cannes.

Models of the Coast and Thames.

There are two large illuminated charts of Great Britain, which, by an ingenious arrangement of colored glass, show the coast illumination of the British Kingdom as it was in 1837, and as it is to-day, sixty years later. This was an original suggestion of the Duke of York, who is the Chairman of the Committee of the Yachting Section.

There are also two models, in relief, which possess interest. One is that of the British south coast, showing the leading yachting centres in that vicinity. The other is that of the Thames River, showing its entire course from its source in the Cotswold Hills, in Gloucestershire, to its outlet in the North Sea. Every town, village, lock, weir, and rivulet along the famous and beautiful Thames Valley is clearly defined.

In one of the large rooms in the west wing of the building is a superb collection of private yachting flags, all loaned for the occasion. These are some 500 in number, and the combination and grouping of the bright colors is most striking. In this same room are arranged three half-raters in full racing rig. One of these is the famous Kismet, which, last season, captured most of the prizes awarded to its class.

The fisheries exhibit is on a corresponding scale, but partakes of a more commercial nature. Most of the large towns where fishing is the principal industry have large displays. Those of Yarmouth, Deal, Lowestoft, Hull, Grimsby, Peterhead, Penzance, and Plymouth, make an especially large showing. There are no American exhibits, the exhibition being purely of an imperial nature. It is now proposed to have the display remain open until the end of September.

£25,000 TO DINE LONDON'S POOR.

Anonymous Subscription Closes the Princess of Wales's Fund.

LONDON, May 17.—The Princess of Wales's fund, started at the suggestion of her Royal Highness to provide a dinner of some substantial meal during the week of the jubilee commemoration for the poorest of the London poor, the beggars, outcasts, and tenants of the slums, received to-day an anonymous contribution of £25,000.

Lord Mayor Faudel Phillips has announced that with the receipt of this donation the fund is closed. The Princess of Wales headed the subscription list with £100.

DUC D'AUMALE'S FUNERAL.

Services Held in the Church of the Madeleine in Paris.

PARIS, May 17.—A memorial service for the repose of the soul of the late Duc d'Aumale was held this afternoon in the Church of the Madeleine. The ceremonies, which were most imposing, were attended by all the French Ministers, the members of the French Institute, and a great number of public officials, all in uniform.

Queen Victoria was represented by Colonel the Hon. William H. P. Carington, one of her Majesty's Equerries in Ordinary, and the Prince of Wales was represented by Major Gen. Arthur Edward A. Ellis, one of the Prince's Equerries.

Queen Victoria sent a wreath of laurels and lilies, tied with a satin ribbon upon which was inscribed:

"A mark of respect, affection, and sincere friendship from his faithful friend and cousin, Victoria R. I."

The Prince of Wales sent a similar wreath.

The Duc d'Aumale died on May 7, at his villa at Zucco, Sicily, as the result of the shock which he experienced when informed of the death of the Duchesse d'Alencon, his niece by marriage, who was one of the victims of the Charity Bazaar fire in Paris on May 4 last.

A guard of honor, consisting of two battalions of infantry and detachments of cavalry and artillery, was drawn up before the church, which was heavily draped, the draperies bearing the arms of the House of France. The catafalque, in the middle of the church, was covered with flowers and flags.

Among those present were the Duc de Chartres, the Prince de Joinville, Prince Emanuele of Savoy, nephew of the King of Italy; Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, Prince Gaston d'Orleans, (the Comte d'Eu,) the Duc de Vendome, Prince Albert of Belgium, Prince Waldemar of Denmark, and the Count of Flanders, all of whom were accompanied by their wives.

After the religious services the coffin containing the remains of the Duc d'Aumale was placed in front of the church, and the troops marched past, the bands playing the March of the Sambre and Meuse.

Shot Himself in Crotona Park.

Morris Meyer, thirty years old, who says he is a stenographer at 15 Wall Street, and lives at New Brighton, S. I., shot himself yesterday afternoon in Crotona Park, near One Hundred and Seventy-second Street and Wendover Avenue. He was taken to Fordham Hospital, where it was said he had but slight chance of recovery.

LANGTRY ON THE DIVORCE.

Says the "Jersey Lily" Is Likely to Remarry and May Be Indicted If She Does.

LONDON, May 17.—Mr. Edward Langtry, from whom Mrs. Langtry, the English actress who has been known as the "Jersey Lily," obtained a divorce, on the ground of desertion, on May 14, at Lakeport, Cal., says the only information which he has on the subject is contained in a notice to that effect cabled to the newspapers here. He ridicules the power of the California court, and remarked:

"She cannot remarry without committing bigamy, and if she does so and comes to England, it will be within the power of the Public Prosecutor to indict her. I, myself, would not contemplate such a step; but he might. I cannot conceive what the woman means. As for the charge of desertion, the only desertion I have been guilty of was in 1881, when I was packed off to America on some business which kept me dodging about Chicago and New York. I have been kind and fair to her all along, commencing with the marriage settlement, which is still good, whereby I willed her my property in Ireland."

When Mr. Langtry was asked if there was any one Mrs. Langtry was likely to marry, he said, significantly:

"Yes. But I do not intend to take any action whatever in regard to the decree. I treat it with the same contempt as I did the citation."

H. B. CHAMBERLIN KILLED.

Organizer of the American Society in London Falls from His Bicycle at Staines, England.

LONDON, May 17.—H. B. Chamberlin, formerly of Denver, Col., was killed yesterday at Staines, in Middlesex, by a fall from his bicycle. He was the London agent for a New York life insurance company, and was organizer of the American Society in London.

Humphry B. Chamberlin was born in Oswego, this State, fifty years ago. Early in life he became interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, and after moving to Brooklyn about twenty years ago, he become Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association there. He went to Denver some years later on account of his health. He amassed a fortune through investments in real estate and mining stocks.

In 1887 he organized the Chamberlin Investment Company under the laws of Colorado. The company promoted land and mining schemes in the West and Southwest. Branch offices were established in this and other Eastern cities, throughout Texas and other Western States then dotted with booming towns, and in London and Nottingham, England.

Mr. Chamberlin moved to New York and made the office here virtually the headquarters of the Investment Company.

In July, 1893, the company failed completely, carrying down with the wreck a number of banks and financial institutions in various parts of the country. Its creditors, who had purchased stock in the various land improvement and development companies controlled by the Chamberlin Company numbered thousands, and were scattered all over this country and Europe. Mr. Chamberlin went to Europe soon after the failure to effect a settlement with his foreign creditors. On his return to this city in January, 1894, he was arrested on complaint of Joseph E. Paisley, a wealthy shoe dealer, who in a civil action charged Chamberlin with swindling him out of $5,173. Chamberlin furnished bail, and a few days later Paisley withdrew his complaint.

T. C. Elsworth of Denver, assignee for Chamberlin and the Chamberlin Investment Company, sold Chamberlin's assets, aggregating $2,000,000, for $100. The investment company's assets, which were shared in mining corporations and land companies aggregating $6,000,000, sold for a few thousand dollars. The proved claims against the company aggregated $2,500,000.

After settling his affairs as nearly as possible in this country Mr. Chamberlin moved to London with his wife and only child, a daughter. The daughter has since married a wealthy Englishman. Mrs. Chamberlin is still alive.

Mr. Chamberlin leaves three brothers, Frederick J., William A., and Alfred, who are now in business in Colorado.

CHINESE RAILWAY MONOPOLY.

Minister Denby Protests Against the Belgian Grants.

LONDON, May 18.—The Times correspondent at Pekin says that Mr. Denby, the American Minister, has strongly protested against the railway construction monopoly granted to the Belgian syndicate at the instigation of Sheng Ta-jen, the Chinese Director General of Railways. He adds that it is regarded as quite certain, however, that France and Russia will guarantee the loan.

EARTHQUAKE FELT AT SEA.

British Schooner Zoe Reports a Shock in Lat. 44 North, Long. 29 West.

QUEENSTOWN, May 17.—The British schooner Zoe, Capt. Jones, which arrived here on Saturday, bound from Rosario for Falmouth, reports that on May 3, in latitude 44 degrees north, longitude 29 degrees west, a heavy earthquake shock was felt, lasting thirty seconds.

The weather was calm at the time of the occurrence and the atmosphere gloomy.

URUGUAYAN REBELS ROUTED.

Insurgents Said to Lack Ammunition to Carry on the War.

MONTEVIDEO, May 17.—A battle lasting six hours has taken place between the Uruguayan troops and the insurgents under Lamas and Saraiva. The Government forces were victorious, according to the official report. It is further stated that the revolution is dying out, owing to the insurgents lacking ammunition, and on account of numerous desertions from their ranks.

Later in the day it was officially announced that the insurgents have been completely routed and that the revolution is considered ended.

PRINCE LUIGI ON HIS WAY.

King Humbert's Nephew Coming to Climb Mount St. Elias.

ROME, May 17.—Prince Luigi Amedeo of Savoy, Duke of Abbruzzi and nephew of King Humbert, started for Liverpool to-day with his suite, on his way to New York, San Francisco, and Alaska, where the Prince will make an attempt to ascend Mount St. Elias. According to his programme, the Prince will reach San Francisco early in June and will go from there to Tacoma. There he will take a steamer for Yakutat Bay, which it is proposed to reach about June 25. The party, by boat and sleigh, will then cross the glaciers and mountains to the foot of Mount St. Elias. The Prince will be accompanied by several thoroughly experienced Alpine guides. Mount St. Elias is over 18,000 feet high, and its summit, which is ice-capped, has never yet been reached.

Prince Luigi will also make an attempt to ascend Logan's Peak, near the boundary between Utah and Wyoming. Logan's Peak is over 13,000 feet above the level of the sea, and its top is covered with perpetual snow. The Prince expects to return to Italy at the beginning of October.

Public Meetings in Germany.

BERLIN, May 17.—During the debate today in the lower house of the Prussian Diet on the bill amending the law of public meetings and associations, the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, said he regarded the right of association as being indispensable to political development, although, if it was not limited, it was highly dangerous. The present bill, he explained, was not an arbitrary assault on conceded rights, but was a development of them in accordance with the needs of the times.

Prof. I. F. Russell's Experience.

Prof. Isaac F. Russell of the New York University Law School, while riding his wheel on Arlington Place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, came in collision with Gladys Eldert, aged six years, who was also riding a wheel. The child fell to the ground and was found to be badly bruised when picked up by the professor. The child's father, Calvin T. Eldert of 17 Arlington Place, who witnessed the accident, assaulted the professor, discoloring both of his eyes and breaking his nose. Eldert was fined $10 in the Gates Avenue Police Court yesterday for his assault.

COMMERCIAL MEN'S CLUB.

Have an Informal Smoker and Entertain Guests—Messrs. Grant and Hedges Speak.

The Commercial Travelers' Club gave an informal smoker last night at the club rooms in West Thirty-eighth Street, at which Col. Fred D. Grant, Job E. Hedges, and a number of railroad and steamship men were present as guests.

Among the railroad and steamship men who attended were W. W. Lord, Jr.; C. E. Lambert, W. H. Schott, O. H. Taylor, Samuel Carpenter, C. E. Sayre, F. N. McClure, A. H. Pride, R. W. Pollock, W. S. Rodie, C. G. D. Simonson, E. H. Faulkner, M. C. Roach, J. H. White, C. I. Allen, W. J. Bogert, and J. W. Bogert.

Although the smoker was an informal affair, the American appetite for speechmaking had to be respected, and so Col. Grant and Mr. Hedges spoke briefly. Col. Grant said the commercial travelers did more to win the last election for McKinley than any other body of men by their personal efforts all over the country; indeed, he doubted whether but for them that election would have gone as it did.

Mr. Hedges was introduced as "Mr. Job Hedges," with a short "o," and this called forth the remark that he had got a good job, anyhow. Mr. Hedges's remarks were, like the smoker, informal. He said one out of ten of his old friends there present had congratulated him on his appointment to the City Magistracy, and the other nine had inquired what fine fitted an ordinary drunk. He declared the most successful factor in politics is a well regulated stomach, as the work must be done after 6 o'clock P. M. "After 6 o'clock," said he, "the best wines and men are drunk."

"How about that tea drinking, down there?" asked some one.

"That tea drinking down there is really funny," replied Mr. Hedges. "When Commissioners of the various departments come down and the old gentleman offers them tea, it is funny to see 'em take it. A stranger might think they enjoy it."

Mr. Hedges said he had never believed in civil service reform until he became a City Magistrate. Now he thought it a good thing. He concluded by extending the hospitality of Jefferson Market and the Tombs to the company.

Entertainment was furnished by W. A. Powers on the piano; Russell Throckmorton, elocutionist; Henry Dixey, Peter Dailey, Frank Daniels, and others who dropped in from the theatres.

UNION SEMINARY ALUMNI.

Annual Dinner at the Windsor—Some of Those Present.

The Alumni of the Union Theological Seminary had their annual dinner at the Windsor Hotel last night. The Rev. James H. Hoadley presided, and among the 150 present were the Revs. J. G. Bolton of Philadelphia, S. W. Dana of Philadelphia, D. R. Frazer of Newark, A. S. Freeman of Haverstraw, T. S. Hamlin of Washington, D. C., J. H. Holmes of Albany, President C. E. Knox of Bloomfield (N. J.) Seminary, Thomas A. Nelson of Brooklyn, H. A. Stimson of New York, W. F. Whitaker of Albany, Wilson Phraner of East Orange, N. J.; D. S. Schaff of Illinois, A. J. Sullivan of Philadelphia, W. H. Tower, C. H. Wilson, G. S. Winslow, H. D. Martin, H. E. Adriance, C. F. Gillett, H. S. Bliss, H. S. Johnson, J. D. Long J. C. Egbert.

The Rev. A. Z. Conrad, Ph. D., D. D., class of '85, of Worcester, Mass., representing the alumni, spoke on "The Theological Seminary and the Church of To-day." Other speeches were made by D. Willis James, representing the Board of Directors; the Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., LL. D., retiring President of the seminary, and the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., President of the seminary.

D. Willis James briefly touched on the troubles of the seminary, and eulogized Dr. Briggs for his stand. Dr. Hall outlined the policy he would pursue as President.

DEATH OF NEWELL BLISS.

An Old-Time New York Merchant and Churchman Passes Away in Pennsylvania.

Newell Bliss, who was for years a merchant of this city and a prominent member of Calvary Baptist Church, died Saturday at his home in Chambersburg, Penn. For the last year he had been suffering from heart trouble, complicated by occasional hemorrhages. A recent hemorrhage was the immediate cause of his death.

Mr. Bliss was born Feb. 17, 1817, in the Village of Savoy, Mass., where his father was engaged in farming. He received his schooling there and went, when about twenty years of age, to Pittsfield, Mass., where he became a clerk for R. G. Fenn, a dry goods dealer, with whom he remained until he had saved enough money to start in the dry goods business for himself in Pittsfield. This venture finally ended in failure and he left the town for New York about 1850. He then became a salesman for Hill, Hyde & Co., at their down-town establishment. Some time later he entered the employ of E. S. Mills & Co., the pioneer cloakmakers of this country, who were then located in Cortlandt Street, and later moved to 342 Broadway. Mr. Bliss worked his way up until he became a member of the firm, but severed his connection with it near the outbreak of the war to start the dry goods concern of N. Bliss & Co., at 299 Broadway. His new business consisted chiefly of Southern trade, and the progress of the war crippled him financially within a year.

The combined effect of heart disease and general debility then compelled Mr. Bliss to give up his business for the time being, and he went to Pontiac, Mich., with his family, to recuperate. Two or three years afterward he returned to this city and took charge of the cloak department of A. T. Stewart, who was then established at Chambers Street and Broadway. A few years later he became head of the cloak and shawl department of L. M. Bates & Co. In 1890 he again entered business on his own account as a dealer in cloaks at 55 Franklin Street. Two years afterward illhealth obliged him to retire from work completely. He lived in this city with his son, George N. Bliss, until 1895, when he went to Chambersburg, which was considered a likely place to benefit his health, owing to its quiet. There he remained until the time of his death.

Mr. Bliss's chief interest in life was church work to which he was thoroughly devoted. He was a hard-shell Baptist, and ten years ago became a member of Calvary Baptist Church, from which he never resigned. His kindly face, framed in long white hair, and his stately bearing made him a conspicuous figure in the church, for which he discharged the office of deacon. His pastor, the Rev. Dr. MacArthur, said yesterday that "his very presence was a benediction." Mr. Bliss was also prominent in the social life of the church. He was unable to visit the church at all recently, but was kept in constant touch with it by letters.

Mr. Bliss married his first wife, by whom his son, George N. Bliss of this city, who survives him, was his only child, in 1841, and his second wife some forty-five years ago. She also survives him, as does a daughter. The funeral will take place in Calvary Baptist Church at 10 o'clock this morning, the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur officiating. The burial will follow immediately afterward in Greenwood Cemetery, where Mr. Bliss has a plot, and where one of his sons is buried.

FUNERAL OF MAX MARETZEK.

Simple Services at the Home Were Well Attended.

The funeral of Max Maretzek, the veteran impresario and musical conductor, who died at his home at Pleasant Plains, S. I., last Friday, was held at his late residence yesterday.

His home, a pretty frame cottage, was quite filled when the opening prayer of the burial service was read. The Rev. J. L. Lancaster of St. Peter's Episcopal Church at Perth Amboy, N. J., officiated.

The services were simple in the extreme, and there was no music. Several fine floral pieces in the form of harps or other musical instruments lay on the coffin.

Six carriages filled with friends followed the remains to the Moravian Cemetery at New Dorp, S. I., where the interment took place.

Among those present at the funeral, many of them following the body to the grave, were: Diego De Vivo, Anton Reiff, Arthur Sbriglin, Carl Strakosch, Mrs. Errani, A. De Novellis, S. Carbone, Louis Blumenberg, J. George Lydecker, Mrs. D. Lydecker, William Winter, Mrs. Julie Fletcher, Mrs. Lillian McCredy, Henry Levinson, Dr. Goldner, Moncrief Morrow, and Adah Richmond.

Alleged Chicago Embezzler.

CHICAGO, May 17.—W. L. Myers, who has been with J. V. Farwell for nearly twenty years, was arrested to-night on the charge of embezzling 10,000 in commissions.

A FARCE OF WALL STREET

"The Widow Goldstein" Produced Last Night at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

A SOMEWHAT CRUDE TRIFLE

Some of Its Characters Are Supposed to Have Been Drawn from Life—Ada Rehan in Harlem—Theatres and Music Halls.

"The Widow Goldstein," produced after no large expenditure of either money or preparatory labor at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night, is described on the bill as a "farcical character sketch." For this time of the year, this is an example of unusual modesty on the part of the authors, Lillian Lewis and Lawrence Marston, for the piece has a "serious interest," and one would naturally expect it to be described as a comedy.

At least two of the personages in this rather crude trifle are said to be "founded on fact"; to be, in short, living pictures of real human beings. One of these is an elderly and parsimonious speculator, named in the play Cyrus Russell; another is a Jewish widow, named Hetty Goldstein, who is an expert operator in Wall Street, and is seeking the financial ruin of old Russell, who helped to drive her husband to suicide.

Russell has a business partner named Jay Simpkins, and Simpkins has a beautiful daughter whom Russell wants to marry. If the girl will not consent he proposes to ruin her father. A young man named Brittle, who has been farmer, gold miner, and royster, is the girl's choice, and he is, also, in some way, Russell's victim. He is used by Widow Goldstein as the instrument of Russell's subjection and defeat.

But in taking this piece much more seriously than the authors have taken it, or than the actors took it last night, to dwell so long upon its mere story, which is so crudely, noisily, and frivolously told, in spite of some very elaborate sentimental passages, that it hardly carries conviction with it.

The thing is rather more like contemporary "musical comedy," with fewer songs than usual, than serious drama. And as a work of that kind, it is not very good, though it contains a gleam or two of intelligence. A conjuring waiter, a monkey office boy, a pantomimic comic German with an axe; an exaggerated rural damsel, a crowd of impossible college boys, with tin horns and a street band, are involved in the proceedings.

In a dry sort of way, R. F. Cotton is not ineffective as the wicked speculator, and Jennie Reiffarth makes all that could be made of Mrs. Goldstein. W. J. Ferguson and Laura Burt are not exactly suited to their rôles, but the Summer audiences are not likely to be so critical as to observe fine points.

Sam Brittle.....W. J. Ferguson
Cyrus Russell.....R. F. Cotton
Jay Simpkins.....George W. Wessells
Carl Donnerwetter.....Sol Aiken
Willing Boy.....Phil Ott
Brother Ben.....Harrison Armstrong
Robbie Goode.....Matt Ott
Slick Walter.....Charles A. Carter
Hettie Goldstein.....Jennie Reiffarth
Iza Simpkins.....Laura Burt
Cora Arabella.....Gertie Reynolds
Judith Simpkins.....Sarah McVicker
Waiters.....Eagle Quartet

"SECRET SERVICE" IN LONDON.

Mr. Gillette's American Play Has Made a Big Hit.

Quotations from some of the London newspapers, received by cable yesterday, indicate that Mr. Gillette's "Secret Service" has made a strong and favorable impression. The play was produced Saturday night, and the only critical review of it of much account that appeared before yesterday morning was Edward Rose's, in The Sunday Times.

Clement Scott wrote, in The Daily Telegraph, yesterday, that the audience sat as if fascinated. He declares "Secret Service" is a great play, and praises the actors highly. The Mail said the play "scored a victory which swept away all traditions." Good.

Ada Rehan in Harlem.

Miss Ada Rehan and the company of Daly's Theatre began a week's engagement at the Harlem Opera House last night in "Much Ado About Nothing." The comedy was set with handsome scenery and superbly costumed. Miss Rehan's facile and powerful portrayal of Beatrice was seen in association with the Benedick of Charles Richman, the Don John of Sydney Herbert, the Hero of Percy Haswell, and the Claudio of John Craig. The cast was otherwise efficient. The house was crowded.

Theatres and Music Halls.

Burt Haverley and Laura Biggar appear together in a droll sketch at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week. Leonidas and his educated cats and dogs made their first appearance there yesterday, and were received with much favor. Caron and Herbert, musical clowns, are also in the bill.

The Eden Musée presented a gala appearance last night, the wax figures and groups being in their new Spring clothes. The cinematograph exhibited an entirely new series of views, which were changed each hour, so that the visitors saw many different scenes. The Musée Orchestra played good music.

The extravaganza called "Gayest Manhattan" will be continued in Koster & Bial's bill all this week. Mathews and Bulger and Merri Osborn give point to its fun. Newcomers this week are the sprightly Sisters Nichols, whose darky songs and dances are neat and original; Leola Mitchell, the barefoot dancer, and the frolicsome Hawthorne girls.

The programme of farce, song, dance, and acrobatics at St. Nicholas Music Hall is long and good of its kind. May Howard, Oceana, Phyllis Rankin, Moe and Goodrich, Barber the cyclist, Anna Myers, Charles Bassett, and Dorothy Drew are among the performers. The prices are low, while the hall is airy and attractive. It seems likely to be popular with the west siders all Summer.

There were no very striking changes in the Olympia Roof Garden bill last night. Baroness Blanc in various and magnificent dresses sang songs of no consequence and danced in the manner of one upon whom Terpsichore has not smiled. Sweet carried the lantern and the ladder, illustrated on the piano how his friend made the tune of "The New Bully" serve in the offertory at church, and afterward played the same melody as a waltz, and performed on the cornet, a piston, and piano at the same time. Galetti's monkeys went through their little comedy with much spirit. There were many other performers.

A showy production of the long-familiar stage version of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is on view at the Grand Opera House this week. Plantation songs and dances, banjo playing, and a cake walk are among the divertissements, in which a large company of colored men and women take part. The representation of the death of little Eva is followed by a dazzling imaginative flight of the scene-painter and property man, picturing the realms of glory. As a dramatic work "Uncle Tom's Cabin" can hardly be said to possess vitality in these days. It survives because it serves so well as a vehicle for a certain kind of "variety" which is popular. But the play itself is not badly done at the Grand Opera House.

THE TAINTORS IN VAUDEVILLE.

Wall Street Broker's Son Appears with His Wife in Chicago Theatre.

CHICAGO, May 17.—Under the names of "Bronson and Brohson," Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Taintor of New York are appearing in vaudeville at the Schiller Theatre here.

Taintor is the son of the senior member of Taintor & Holt, 11 Wall Street. He met his wife in Paris and married her against his family's wishes. He was cut off by his father and took to the stage, having been an amateur for years.

The Taintors appear in a sketch significantly called "Fallen From Grace." Several friends in Chicago sent them flowers to-day. It is said they will appear in Keith's, in New York, next week.

Masonic Veterans' Theatre Party.

A theatre party has been formed by the members of the Masonic Veterans' Association and ladies, to visit the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-morrow night and witness the performance of "Erminie" by the Metropolitan Opera Comique Company. They will attend as a compliment to Manager Oscar J. Murray and Director Max Freeman.

RIAL DIVORCE SET ASIDE.

Decree Against the New York Actress Does Not Stand.

CHICAGO, May 17.—Judge Tuthill has entered an order setting aside the decree of divorce obtained by "Jay" Rial from his wife, Katherine Rial. The wife is an actress, and is known on the stage as Louise Rial. Several weeks ago Rial, who is a theatrical manager, obtained a divorce on the grounds of desertion, but last week the wife filed a petition alleging that she had not received notice of the divorce proceedings and that the allegation of desertion was not true. On this petition the decree was set aside, and the wife was given leave to file an answer to the bill of the husband. Louise Rial lives in New York.

GAIN FOR A. M. PALMER.

A Court's Order Leaves Him in Control of a Chicago Theatre.

CHICAGO, May 17.—A. M. Palmer will continue in control of the Great Northern Roof Garden and the Great Northern Theatre. This condition was made possible to-day when Judge Ewing placed the case of the Great Northern Theatre and Hotel Company vs. A. M. Palmer at the end of the regular call.

At the earliest the case will not be called for eighteen months, and as Mr. Palmer has possession of the theatre he will continue to conduct it, regardless of the fact that his partners are trying to oust him from the property.

THEATRE MANAGER ARRESTED.

Question of Veracity Between Mrs. Askew and Hollis E. Cooley.

Hollis E. Cooley, manager of the Star Theatre, was charged in Jefferson Market Court by Mrs. Lottie Askew of 88 Sixth Avenue with having violated the Civil Rights law, which prohibits discrimination between persons in public places on account of creed or color. Mrs. Askew is of negro blood, but is almost white in color.

She says that she obtained two orchestra seats for the Saturday matinée to see "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which is being played there. She had a colored woman with her, and after they had passed the ticket taker they were informed by an usher that their seats were in the balcony. Mrs. Askew says that she appealed to Manager Cooley, but obtained no satisfaction. Mr. Cooley told Magistrate Mott that the tickets only called for balcony seats. He was paroled until this afternoon, when there will be a further hearing.

ROLAND REED ON THE STAND.

He Admits Having Sent Out False Reports of a Wreck.

MACON, Ga., May 17.—The damage suit of Roland Reed against the Southern Railroad on a claim of $10,000 for injuries received in a wreck at Scotland, Ga., in February, 1895, was called in the United States Court this morning. Two other suits for the same amount, brought by Miss Isador Rush and Mrs. Myers, hinge on the outcome of the Reed case. Reed, Miss Rush, and Mrs. Myers claim that they sustained serious injuries, preventing them from performing.

Reed was on the stand this morning. It seems that Reed sent off telegrams relating to the wreck from Scotland at the time the wreck happened. Under cross-examination, Reed admitted that these telegrams were untrue, and gave as the reason for the misrepresentation the fact that he did not wish the relatives of those injured to know their condition.

Counsel for the railroad asked under what conditions Reed told the truth. At this, the distinguished actor became somewhat heated in his answers. Miss Rush was on the stand for ten or fifteen minutes. She will be cross-examined to-morrow.

CANBY LEAVES WILSON.

The Popular Comedian Must Get a New Business Manager to Help Him Fight the Trust.

Theatrical people were greatly astonished yesterday to learn that A. H. Canby, who has been Francis Wilson's manager for eight years, ever since Mr. Wilson became a star, would not direct the comedian's tour next Autumn and Winter. It is now known that the business relations of Mr. Canby and Mr. Wilson ended with the close of the season. Mr. Canby said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"It is true that I have decided not to renew my agreement with Mr. Wilson. The second agreement, covering four years, expired May 13, and there were conditions involved in it which I did not care to work under for so long a period as four years. I was quite willing to assume them for a certain part of the term, but this arrangement conflicted with some important plans laid out for Mr. Wilson, and as my interests could not be easily adapted to his, I preferred not to renew the agreement, and thus leave him perfectly free to follow out his intentions. The arrangement is an amicable one in every way, and our friendship has not received the slightest jolt."

Some time ago Francis Wilson announced that he would not submit to the terms offered to him by the so-called Theatrical Trust, which controls many of the most important theatres in this country, and would lay out his own routes, appearing in houses not controlled by the trust. His statement caused a stir, as he was the first traveling star of importance to announce the big Frohman-Hayman-Nixon combination, and he has had few imitators. Mr. Wilson is a determined man, and a "fighter." He has plenty of money and he would draw a crowd in any theatre.

A good many persons who had heard last night of the retirement of Mr. Canby from his profitable post were inclined to attribute it to Mr. Canby's indisposition to fight the syndicate. It was not believed, though, that Mr. Wilson would throw up the sponge on that account.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

John Drew and Olga and Louis Nethersole will sail for England to-morrow on the Paris.

The benefit for James W. Collier at the Herald Square Theatre will be given Thursday.

The sum of $1,305 was realized at the benefit for the Actor's Fund of America given at Koster & Bial's Sunday.

Oscar Hammerstein has engaged Papinta, the dancer, to appear at his roof garden Monday, and has extended the engagement of Baroness Blanc.

W. J. Block, formerly of the Herald Square Theatre and lately associated in the management of Camille D'Arville in "Kismet," is seriously ill at his dwelling with sciatica.

Rudolph Aronson of the Bijou Theatre is negotiating with an opera company to play an extended Summer season at that house. If satisfactory arrangements are made it is probable that the theatre will reopen Monday.

Ella Rowland, a theatrical aspirant, will make her first professional appearance as Portia in "The Merchant of Venice" at the Knickerbocker Theatre to-morrow afternoon. She will be assisted by Frederick Warde and an efficient company.

J. Cheever Goodwin arrived yesterday from England, ostensibly to settle the affairs of his late partner, Woolson Morse, who died recently. Mr. Goodwin has rewritten the operetta, "La Falote," which will be presented again next season, under the management of J. W. Cowdery.

Souvenirs will be given at two theatres to-morrow. Photographs of "The Girl from Paris" will be distributed at the matinée performance at the Herald Square Theatre, and silvered jewel cases will be given to all attending "The Wedding Day" at the Casino.

John C. Rice and Sally Cohen of the "Courted Into Court" company will appear Monday at the Masonic Temple Roof Garden, Chicago, in an original sketch, entitled "The School of Art." Kathleen Warren, Hattie Williams, and other members of Miss Irwin's company are also appearing this season at prominent variety houses.

The one hundredth performance of "The Serenade" by the Bostonians at the Knickerbocker Theatre will be given tonight. Victor Herbert will direct the orchestra, and a detachment of the Twenty-second Regiment will be present. The Bostonians will close their ten weeks' engagement Saturday, which is the longest ever played at this theatre.

Police Captains Shifted.

Chief Conlin yesterday shifted around four more Police Captains, as follows: Capt. Schmittberger, from West Thirty-seventh Street to West Forty-seventh Street; Capt. Sheehan, from West Forty-seventh Street to King's Bridge; Capt. Donohue, from King's Bridge to West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street; Capt. Kirschner, from West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street to West Thirty-seventh Street. The changes go into effect at 8 o'clock this morning.

"ART AND PUBLIC WORSHIP."

The Congregational Club Discussed that Subject at Its Meeting Last Night.

The Congregational Club held its last meeting before the Summer vacation at the St. Denis Hotel last night. The President, John H. Washburn, presided. The Rev. Frank Goodwin, the Rev. Dr. William Hays Ward, and Mr. S. S. Marple were elected members of the Executive Committee, to serve three years.

The topic for the evening was "Art and Public Worship." The subject was presented by the Venerable Charles C. Tiffany, D. D., Archdeacon of New York, who was the principal speaker. He said he believed in an alliance of art and public worship, as they were two of the strongest elements of human nature and fit harmoniously into each other, one assisting the other. All forms of art, he said, were the expression of some mental or spiritual emotion, and no emotion was like that produced by worship of the unseen; it was fitting that the highest form of art be employed to express it.

He said the Christian religion could not be associated with Egyptian art, as that art expressed no aspiration; the obelisk taught no lesson save a lesson of death. Neither could it be associated with Greek art, which expressed only content, or most exquisite beauty; nor the Roman art, which expressed magnificent possession, earthly dominion. There was nothing in any of these that appealed to or inspired those emotions which are aroused by religious worship. Art, he said, could be applied not alone to church buildings, but also to the forms of worship.

Others who spoke on the subject were John La Farge and James Wood of the Society of Friends, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

A dinner was served in the colonial dining room of the hotel. There were 150 members of the club and their friends present.

HARRISON COTTAGE SOLD.

The Cape May Property Now Belongs to John Wanamaker.

CAPE MAY, N. J., May 17.—John Wanamaker of Philadelphia has purchased the cottage at Cape May Point which he and others presented to Mrs. Benjamin Harrison. The cottage is being repaired and made ready for occupancy.

A rumor was started that President McKinley might occupy the cottage, as strong efforts had been made to induce him to come here this Summer.

Owing to the strained relations existing between Mr. Wanamaker and the Republicans the rumor is discredited.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James Boys.

James Boys, a veteran broker, died suddenly of heart disease at 11 o'clock Sunday night at his residence, 163 West Eightieth Street.

The deceased was born May 23, 1835, at Stroudsburg, Penn. His father kept a general store, in which the son was a clerk for a time. He came to New York thirty-five years ago, and began business as a broker. He prospered, and during the oil excitement in Pennsylvania, he was one of the heaviest speculators. Several years ago he founded the firm of James Boys & Co., bankers and brokers, at 55 Broadway. He was a member of the Consolidated Exchange, and had been for many years a familiar figure on Wall and New Streets. He is survived by a widow and two sons.

The funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon in Stroudsburg, and the interment will be in the cemetery there.

J. Walter Scammell.

J. Walter Scammell of the firm of Scammell Brothers, ship brokers, 29 Beaver Street, died Sunday at 207 West

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
E. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
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Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

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FINANCIAL.

Redemption Notice, No. 2
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JULY 17, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that forty-two (42) of the Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Georgia Pacific Railway Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

64	269	403	582	772	884
68	278	424	591	782	924
91	308	433	647	809	938
157	329	452	701	818	955
190	330	534	702	824	966
196	375	540	719	865	972
247	378	559	764	867	990

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due August 1st, in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage.
Central Trust Company of New York, by
G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
New York, May 5th, 1897.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the forty-two bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
T. STALKNECHT,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
R. D. LANKFORD,
Of Georgia Pacific Railway Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing August 1, 1897, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of August, 1897, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee,
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

OFFICE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY,
80 BROAD ST., NEW YORK, May 14th, 1897.

TO HOLDERS OF
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co.
Prairie du Chien Division 8% Bonds
MATURING FEBRUARY 1ST, 1898.

The above described bonds will be received on a four per cent. basis at the office of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, in the City of New York, in exchange for the Company's one-hundred-year General Mortgage 4 per cent. Gold Bonds at par. That is

One Prairie du Chien Division 8 per cent. bond at par is	$1,000.00
Interest accrued and accruing to Feb. 1, 1898:	
6 months from Feb. 1st to July 1st, 1897, at 8 per cent.	$33.33
7 months from July 1st, 1897, to Feb. 1st, 1898, at 4 per cent.	
less discount	22.80 56.13
One general mortgage 4 per cent. gold bond to mature May 1st, 1989, bearing interest from July 1st, 1897	1,000.00
Difference payable to the holder of Prairie du Chien Division bonds in cash	$56.13

This offer to exchange will remain open until July 1st, and exchanges to be made as of that date.
FRANK S. BOND, Vice President.

To the holders of
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Certificates of Deposit of Certificates of The Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company issued upon the surrender of certificates of the
CHICAGO GAS COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the abovementioned **Central Trust Company Certificates of Deposit** will be paid on presentation of same at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on and after May 25, 1897. The transfer books of the Central Trust Company of New York will not be closed, but the exchange of Fidelity Trust Company's certificates for Central Trust Company certificates will be suspended between May 20 and May 27.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman;
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
WALTON FERGUSON,
C. K. G. BILLINGS,
Committee.
J. M. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market narrow and irregular.

In yesterday's stock market professional Wall Street found much to surprise itself. Instead of everything going down, practically all of the conspicuous stocks scored something of an advance. In one or two instances these advances were of a character which close observers construed as significant of a much firmer undertone than hitherto has been recognized.

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The exception to the betterment of the day appeared notably in General Electric. That stock fell between 2 and 3 points, and at the close had but a fractional recovery from its low figure. Over 10,000 shares of that stock were traded in, and quotations were heavy throughout the day. There were unmistakable indications of long stock coming out. Reports from Boston indicate that an important inside interest is liquidating, one representation being that an order has been given to sell for one party more than the total of yesterday's transactions.

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Sugar Trust and Chicago Gas stocks were each traded in more than 20,000 shares, and both went up. Sugar Trust's gain was fractional, but in many ways remarkable, for practically all the talent of the Street has again ranged itself on the short side. The bulletins of Wall Street news agencies represent that "Washington" is continually a seller of the stock. This would seem additionally to indicate that the politicians at the National Capitol are once more taking stock-market risks based on what they themselves figure out will be the effect of such legislation as they at present have in view. "At present" is a qualifying phrase extremely significant.

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Chicago Gas, after selling down close to 79, rose to 81½, and closed at its top figure, with a gain of over 2 points for the day. In this stock peculiarly the professional talent of the Street seems to have overshot its mark. There is a short interest in Chicago Gas bigger than has shown there at any time since the present management of the property assumed control.

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In the coal group Jersey Central was traded in beyond 9,000 shares, while Delaware and Hudson did not reach 2,000. Reports reached the Street that in the face of abounding announcements that anthracite prices were about to be advanced there is now actually a shading of 25 cents per ton by some of the chief companies.

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All of the conspicuous Granger properties were strong and scored some advances. In that quarter, as in all the rest of the list, the short interest is more than ordinarily extended.

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Government bonds were weaker. The 4s, 1907, declined ½; the 5s, coupon, ⅛, and the 4s, 1925, coupon, ¼. There were sales of $300 4s, 1907, coupon, at 110⅝, and $5,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 123.

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In State securities $15,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 65, $1,000 Alabama, Class B, at 106, and $1,000 North Carolina consolidated 4s at 105.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sug. Refs.	½	Laclede Gas pf.	½
C., B. & Q.	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Chicago Gas	2¼	Manhattan	½
Ch., Mil. & St. P.	½	Or., R. & N. pf.	2½
Chi. & Northwest.	½	Reading	½
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	½	St. P. & Omaha	½
Consol. Gas	½	Southern pf.	½
Laclede Gas	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	½	Nat. Linseed Oil	⅔
Am. Tobacco	½	N. Y., S. & W.	½
Del., L. & W.	½	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	½
General Electric	2	Nor. & West. pf.	⅝
Ill. Street Co.	1⅝	Texas Pacific	⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

T., St. L. & K. C. 1st, l. r.	1	U. S. Leather 6s	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Nor. & West. con.	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	2
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st.	4½	Union El. 1st	1
St. L., Southw. 2d.	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans 1¼@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $74,026,383; balances, $4,824,464; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,173,940.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discounts in the open market were made at 1 per cent. for short and 1 1-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market very dull. Posted rates unchanged at $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¼@$4.86¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼@$4.87⅝ for demand, $4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.85¼@$4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—70c premium. Boston—8@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—75c@$1 premium.

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No change can be reported of yesterday's money market. Call money was fairly active at the rates prevailing last week. The mercantile paper department showed a little falling off in business, due chiefly to a somewhat smaller supply of choice names. The time-money market drifts along without incident.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular, closing firm in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 45⅛; Atchison, ⅛, to 10½, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 74⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 55, Illinois Central at 95½, New York Central at 101¼, Erie at 12¼, and Reading at 9⅛. British consols closed at 113¼ for money and 113⅝ for the account.

The Bank of England gained £210,000 on balance. In Paris rentes sold at 103f 22c. Rate of discount 1¾ per cent. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 197.80, in Lisbon at 50½, and in Rome at 105.20. Gold bars quoted in London at 77s 11½d.

A FEW WORRIED SHORTS.

Those traders who have recently gone short of Tobacco stock, and those who sold it yesterday expecting a decline because of the decision in Illinois and the published statements that the company was soon to be proceeded against in New York, were evidently given a bad quarter of an hour yesterday. The bears jumped in during the morning, and by selling short stock got the price down to 69¼. Around that price houses usually connected with the operations of Tobacco insiders came in and supported the stock, and after the zeal of the bears had abated these newcomers proceeded to gradually put the price up, closing it at the highest price of the day. It is not a new thing for the Tobacco crowd to squeeze the traders.

GENERAL ELECTRIC'S DROP.

The extreme weakness in General Electric yesterday was considerable of a surprise to Wall Street, and reasons for it were the subject of much conjecture. The close of the day found the stock down 2 points, without any one knowing much of the significance or the decline. About the only people conspicuously active in the stock were the traders who sold it in the morning, and later they were assisted by one or two commission houses who had stop orders in customers' accounts.

During the morning a rumor was started to the effect that the General Electric Company had lost the contract for new equipment of the West End Street Railway of Boston. This story stated that the Westinghouse Company had succeeded in taking a contract from under the General Electric's nose. Inquiries at Boston developed the fact that the West End Company had "given out no contract for more than a month."

There was undoubtedly liquidation in General Electric yesterday. The dealings amounted to more than 10,000 shares, and considerable of this was thought to be long stock. A gentleman usually well posted regarding General Electric affairs stated yesterday that one of the important Boston interests of the company had already made the announcement that it intended to unload. This gentleman said that he knew of an order already placed with a prominent New York commission house to sell 13,000 shares of the stock. In his opinion much of yesterday's selling came from that quarter.

For some time past there have been rumors circulated in Wall Street to the effect that the General Electric Company has been steadily losing money. These rumors represented that the company was running behind its fixed charges at the rate of $2,000 per day—the fixed charges in this case including the dividends on the preferred stock, which have not been paid for years.

Wall Street of late has been inclined to feel bullish on General Electric. The successful tests of the company's system of electromotive power made on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and the reported elation of President Clark of that road over the practicability and economy of equipping other parts of the New Haven system with electricity, have served to keep Wall Street cheerfully disposed toward the property.

The decline of yesterday, however, was construed as having some significance. Wall Street refuses to consider it likely that the bear traders got together and singled out General Electric for attack. If they did, however, their raid showed a surprising lack of support. As was pointed out in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, General Electric has acted recently as though some of the insiders were either liquidating or were disposed to allow lower quotations to prevail. Judged by yesterday's decline, one of these theories is not an unlikely answer to the question which sounded throughout Wall Street all of yesterday: "What's the matter with General Electric?"

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A MENACE TO INVESTORS.

Under the caption "The Waste of Railway Revenue," The Railway Age delivers itself of the following homily:

"However bad the laws may be, they have, I believe, never damaged the railroad properties of this country as much as did the people who owned them, by their want of faith in each other and disregard of their engagements with each other, no matter how sacred their character may have been."

Thus speaks Mr. C. P. Huntington in the course of his remarks appended to the twelfth report of the Southern Pacific Company. It is bitter language—the voice of long and melancholy experience. Some years ago, at a famous meeting in New York, Mr. A. B. Stickney said much the same thing in a more brutal and personal way. The Chairman of the Chicago Great Western was abused for the manner—or the lack of manners—of his outburst, but we do not remember that any one has suggested that the facts did not justify the matter of his statement, though it might have been more courteously conveyed. Mr. Huntington's accusation is more general, and therefore, less liable to provoke recrimination, but again, we fear that the facts are on his side. He says that it is "the people who owned" the railroads who have done the damage. "The people to whom the owners have intrusted the management" would, perhaps, be a fairer statement; but, after all, it is the owners who are ultimately to blame. The officers, the managers, the traffic officials, may be the ones who provoke or permit or wage the wars which waste the revenues. But the real responsibility—and it is almost a criminal one—rests on those who suffer the officers, the managers, and the traffic officials who do these things to remain in power. It rests on the owners of the property and on their financial representatives.

Not only do the deliberate acts of railway men do more harm than the unjust laws, but it is those acts that set the precedents for and give excuses to those by whom the laws are made. It is true that this does not make the laws less unjust. Especially is it true that it only makes more obvious the justice of such legislation as will permit the forming of agreements which, whether "sacred" or not, will have the sanction of law, and which, having once entered into them, the "people who own" the railways will be compelled to observe. It makes the need of pooling under legal obligation all the more urgent. As Mr. Huntington says, means must certainly be found "for operating the railroads of the country, representing one-fifth of its entire wealth, so as to give some returns to those who have invested their money in them, without its being illegal or unconstitutional."

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Among the remarks which serve as a text for the foregoing, Mr. Huntington, in the annual report of the Southern Pacific Company, says:

"The disastrous effects of the reductions in rates, to which all the railroads in this country have been subjected more or less, have been evidenced in the large number of roads which were compelled to seek relief in the courts since 1893. The shrinkage of capital, and the lessened returns upon the capital, which followed each reorganization, the large reduction in the number of employes on the railroads, and in the amount of supplies purchased, imposed by the diminished earnings of railroads, have demonstrated to the public how essential factor the prosperity of the railroads is in the general prosperity of the country. The change in public opinion toward the acceptance of this fact has been manifested in a greater sense of justice shown toward corporate rights, on the part of Legislatures and Railroad Commissions in States which had formerly been extreme in their attacks upon vested rights. The mutuality of interests between communities and the railroads and the many difficulties which enter into the question of transportation are becoming better understood by those intrusted with the supervision over those matters. The Railroad Commissions appreciate the desire of the railroads to deal justly with all interests, and in their annual reports refer to the very small number of actual violations of the law, and the alacrity with which the railroads have remedied complaints brought against them, which, as they state, have almost invariably arisen from an innocent mistake of facts, and were unintentionally committed. These changes all point to a marked improvement in the minds of the public toward the transportation interests of this country.

"The trend of public opinion is unmistakably in favor of uniform and reasonable rates, such as will enable the railroads to keep their properties in good condition, improve and add to their facilities for the public service, and leave a reasonable profit on the capital invested, in creating and maintaining these facilities. The limit of the downward tendency of rates has evidently been reached, if the owners of the railroads and their managers can agree upon the maintenance of reasonable rates just and equitable to all. To what extent the owners and managers will agree upon such a course, or maintain any agreements made between themselves in respect thereto, remains to be seen. In view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Trans-Missouri Freight Association case, the wish is earnestly expressed that the costly experience of the owners of railroads of the last thirty years will have shown to them some way by which a repetition of their disastrous experiences will be prevented. Means can certainly be found for operating the railroads of this country, representing one-fifth of its entire wealth, so as to give some returns to those who have invested their money in them without its being illegal or unconstitutional. However bad the laws may be, they have, I believe, never damaged the railroad properties of this country as much as did the people who owned them, by their want of faith in each other, and disregard of the engagements with each other, no matter how sacred their character may have been."

THE MESSAGE DISAPPOINTING.

Much disappointment was shown by the bears yesterday over the pacific tone of President McKinley's message to Congress urging relief for destitute Americans in Cuba. All along there has been an impression in Wall Street that the message would contain something of a belligerent nature—something which would create apprehension in the minds of security holders. The President's communication, however, proved to be a conservative and straightforward document, devoted entirely to its single purpose—an appropriation for food and other necessaries to be sent to Cuba. There was nothing whatever in the message to depress prices—nothing, in fact, on which the bears could sell more stock short.

WESTERN UNION BUYING.

A great part of the buying in Western Union yesterday was done by brokers who have heretofore been persistent sellers of the stock, and who, in so doing, have been generally credited with acting for insiders. There was plenty of stock to be had, however, and the bear traders did not seem to consider the nature of the buying as significant. Mr. Russell Sage was quoted as taking a more hopeful view of the outlook for business generally. He did not hesitate to say that it now looked as if Western Union would earn more than its old dividend rate.

CHICAGO OPINION.

King, Alward & Co.—Sugar will be an excellent trading stock, but it will not be a safe purchase for a marked rise until after it has felt the full brunt of coming tariff changes.

U. G. Peters & Co.—It looks as if some rate troubles are rising in the Joint Traffic Association. The Baltimore and Ohio is doing too much business to suit the others.

Breese & Cummings.—It is reasonably certain that an interest which bought a considerable line of Burlington between 71 and 72 has marketed the bulk of its holdings above 74. It has sold because it regards the market as limited by conditions to comparatively small fluctuations. It proposes to buy Burlington back if other people are found willing to sell the stock in the neighborhood of 72.

F. G. Logan—London seemed indifferent to any prospective Cuban difficulty. Any outside interest in stocks has been temporarily killed by the prospective discussion of Cuban affairs. There is nothing else bearish on good stocks, and especially Grangers, at this writing. The Civic Federation has turned its attention, since the defeat of the Humphrey bills, to the Consolidated Gas bill, and is sending an important pamphlet through the mails against its passage.

Edward L. Brewster & Co.—A friend of the Chicago Gas companies says that the Street has made up its mind that the Consolidation bill will be defeated in the Illinois House, and in consequence such defeat, if it comes, has been discounted. The right to consolidate under the laws of Illinois would result in economies and generally would be a good thing, but economies can be put into effect, and are being put into effect every month, while the increase in the earnings makes its 6 per cent. dividend assured. Any gas stock earning and paying 6 per cent. is cheap in the 80s, and very few gas properties have the prospects which the Chicago Gas companies have. It is a fact that consumption so increases with one-dollar gas that there is more money made than when $1.25 is charged.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	105	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	182	183
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	67
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	104¼	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	70	72
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	107	109
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 1s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	145	155
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Kings County Traction	38	40
New Orleans Traction common	7	8
New Orleans Traction pf.	25	27
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	113	115
Second Avenue Railroad stock	130	140
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	170	173
Third Avenue Railroad	150	152
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	103	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16	18
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	70	72
Hoboken Ferry 5s	100	102
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	89	90½
N. Y. & E. R. stock	63	68
Union Ferry stock	62	62¾
Union Ferry 5s	108½	105

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	90	92½
Indianapolis Gas stock	132	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	104	106
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	58	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas, ex dividend	78	81
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	15	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	74	78
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	102
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	217	217½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	64	66
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	250	254
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	57½	58¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	92½	95
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	110	110¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consol.	102	103
St. Paul Gas bonds	74	76
Standard Gas, New York	103	105
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	120	124
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	113	116
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	83	90
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	94	95

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	25	27½
Barney & Smith common	7	11
Celluloid Company stock	50	59
Cramps Shipyard stock	50	60
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	50	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	92	97
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	43	48
Michigan Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	82	86
New York Air Brake Company	18	20
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con., (new)	1	3
Pennsylvania Coal	320	340
Pratt & Whitney	9	12
Pratt & Whitney pf.	61	65
Standard Oil Trust	314	315
Trenton Pottery	8½	10
Trenton Pottery pf.	42	45
Union Typewriter	6½	7¼
Union Typewriter 1st	85	88
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	72	74
Wagner Car Company	149	151
Worthington Pump pf.	76	79

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South America Tel.	117	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Electro-Pneumatic	½	⅞
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madson Square Garden stock	2	7
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	55
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	45	47
New York & New Jersey Tel.	138	142
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	15	16
Trow Directory pf.	80	86

*Ex interest.

$5,000 for Religious Purposes.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., May 17.—By the will of the late John Alsop of Huntington the Long Island Bible Society and the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States will receive $5,000. He died in 1888, but under his will the money was not to be given until after the death of his wife, which occurred on Jan. 12 last.

RUMORS OF GOLD EXPORTS.

Outflow of Yellow Metal Expected to Continue for Some Time.

No gold was engaged for export at the Sub-Treasury yesterday. Rumors of intention to ship from $1,500,000 to $3,000,000 in coin and bars during the week were current, but were not substantiated.

Cashier Maurice L. Muhleman of the Sub-Treasury, who, when gold exporting began, said that the amount would not exceed $15,000,000, said yesterday that so far as the tide eastward turning was concerned, no prophecy in regard to it was justifiable at present. More gold, he said, would undoubtedly be exported. The amount would be regulated by demand and the conditions which brought about the recent shipments.

The gold shipped from here to Europe from April 27 to May 15 represented $11,904,474, so that shipments this week of even $4,000,000 would but keep up the average since exporting began.

GOLD MINING CONVENTION.

Important Business to be Transacted at the First Meeting.

The first International Gold Mining Convention will be held in Denver, Col., July 7, 8, and 9. It is announced that the convention will be without political import, and that all papers read and all discussions are to be confined to subjects germane to mines and mining. Gov. Alva Adams of Colorado will open the convention, and the delegates present will then elect their permanent officers.

The basis of representation will be: The Governor of each State and Territory to name thirty delegates-at-large, the Mayor of each city and town to name five, with one additional for each 10,000 population or fraction of that number, and five delegates will represent each Mining Bureau, Mining Exchange, Real Estate Exchange, Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, Miners' Union, trade and labor assembly, and all other commercial bodies.

The objects of the convention are to secure such National legislation as may be calculated to promote the business interests and development of the resources of the mining industry in North and South America, to bring men interested in mining together, and to take under advisement the matter of the creation by Congress of a department to be known as the "Department of Mines and Mining."

Colonial Trust Company's Officers.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower was yesterday elected President pro tem. of the newly organized Colonial Trust Company, which has a capital of $1,500,000, and is soon to occupy offices in the St. Paul Building.

Ex-Controller Theodore W. Myers, a trustee of the company, would have been elected permanent President of the company but for the notoriety that came to him through the expulsion from the Stock Exchange of Charles Neukirch. Neukirch and Mr. Myers's nephew, E. H. Myers, constituted the firm of Theodore W. Myers & Co., 32 New Street, which is now extinct. Ex-Controller Myers permitted the use of his name for the style of the firm, although he had ceased to be a member of it. The trustees of the Colonial Trust Company elected yesterday are Henry O. Havemeyer, Roswell P. Flower, Gardiner G. Hubbard, Vernon H. Brown, John E. Bowne, Lowell M. Palmer, George W. Quintard, William T. Wardwell, W. Seward Webb, George Warren Smith, Henry N. Whitney, Richard Delafield, Percival Kuhne, L. C. Dessar, Charles C. Dickinson, Theodore W. Myers, Frank Curtiss, Cord Meyer, and John S. Dickerson.

"Commerce" and "Industry" Unveiled.

The male and female statues which dominate the elaborately carved stone entrance of the new Bank of Commerce Building were reunveiled yesterday. Last month they were exposed to public view for a few hours, and then hidden. Fault had been found with them, especially that of "Commerce" represented by a voluptuous and sparsely draped woman. "Industry," the male figure, was little criticised. In the period of sequestration hammer and chisel had made "Commerce" acceptable to the most squeamish. She is now handsome, shapely, and artistic. The figures were designed in the office of James B. Baker, architect of the building. John Pierce carved them.

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, May 17.—The volume of business was light. Heaviness in General Electric under New York selling, and further rise in Boston and Montana were features. The foreign copper statistics for the first half of May were favorable, supplies decreasing by 1,067 tons, but Montana alone showed activity among the copper shares, rising from 119¾ to 122½, and holding the gain strongly. However, Tamarack was up 3½, at 122, and Quincy 1, at 109, while Butte was up ⅝, at 17. Boston and Albany was 1 lower, at 212. West End Street was quiet at 76. Bell Telephone was sold down 3, to 230, with rally to 231. United States Oil hardened ½, to 11¾.

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	210	212
Boston & Lowell	213	
Boston & Maine		160
Boston & Providence	264	
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	101	102
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	104½	105
Fitchburg pf.	92½	93
Old Colony	177	177½
West End	76¼	76½
West End pf.		96⅝
Oregon Short Line	15⅝	16

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	.90	3
Arnold	2⅞	3
Atlantic	20½	21
Boston & Cripple Creek	.15	.16
Boston & Montana	122⅜	123¼
Butte & Boston	17	17¼
Calumet & Hecla	370	375
Centennial	6⅝	6¾
Franklin	11	..
Gold Coin Mines	4¼	4½
Kearsarge	15⅜	15½
Napa, (quicksilver)	..	6½
Osceola	30	30¾
Pioneer, (gold)	3	3⅜
Quincy	108	109
Santa Ysabel	11	13
Tamarack	121	123
Tamarack, Junior	1½	..
Tecumseh	1½	2¼
Wolverine	9¼	9½

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	230	232
Dominion Coal	10	10¼
Dominion Coal pf.	82	85
Eastman Car Heater	..	25
Edison Electric Illuminating	147	148
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20	85
Mexican Telephone	..	8
New England Telephone	105	108
Philadelphia Company	18¾	18¾
United States Oil	11½	11¾
Westinghouse Elec.	22	24
Westinghouse Electric pf.	50¼	51

Unlisted Securities.

Fort Wayne Electric	½	1
Merced Gold Mining	8⅞	8⅞
Old Dominion Copper Mining	14¾	15

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—There was no important feature to the trading in the local market to-day. Business was largely of a professional character, and changes in prices were restricted to small fractions. The local traction issues were in better demand. Union Traction advanced to 98⅜ during the last hour on renewed buying. Philadelphia Traction also was higher, but inactive. The railway list was dull and featureless. The storage battery stocks were inclined to weakness, the common losing a point on small transactions, which was regained just before the close. The Heat stocks were neglected. Marsden was dull, but higher. The closing was quiet and steady.

Union Traction reports these earnings: Friday, $35,000; Saturday, $52,000, (largest in the company's history;) Sunday, $32,000. Total for three days, $119,000. Daily average near $40,000, or over $10,000 a day in excess of fixed charges. Consolidated Traction of New Jersey reports gross for last Saturday, $10,200; Saturday, $9,500. These are large gains over preceding days. Closing quotations of the leading issues:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	23⅝	23⅞
Pennsylvania	51⅞	52
Reading	9	9⅛
Reading 1st pf.	19 13-16	19 15-16
Reading 2d pf.	11⅜	11 15-16
Reading G. 4s, t. c.	80⅝	81
El. & P. 4s	69¾	70
Metropolitan Traction	104½	104¾
Philadelphia Traction	89¼	89⅝
Baltimore Traction	19⅝	19½
Union Traction	9⅞	9⅝
Pennsylvania Heat	13	13⅝
Pennsylvania Heat pf.	31⅝	31⅞
United Gas Imp.	72	72¼
Electric Storage	16	17
Electric Storage pf.	17	18½
Welsbach Light	39½	40
American Railway Elec.	5	5¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	307	307	307
2d week May	$19,762	$18,557	$18,192
From Jan. 1	449,909	406,316	374,419
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	210	210	210
1st week May	$11,905	$13,762	$8,939
From Jan. 1	208,870	211,409	206,429
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,657
2d week May	$130,000	$128,700	$127,200
From July 1	6,016,303	6,533,722	5,970,907
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	961	961	961
1st week May	$71,162	$66,278	$66,462
From Jan. 1	1,374,359	1,339,507	1,318,834
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
1st week May	$19,339	$17,761	$17,307
From Jan. 1

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, May 17, 1897.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
54	55	101	Am. Cotton Oil pf	55	55	55	55	.....
113	115	10	American Express	114	114	114	114	.....
104¼	104½	374	Am. Spirits Mfg.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
28½	29½	206	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	28½	28½	28½	28½	— ½
113⅞	118⅝	20,190	American Sugar Refs.	112¾	113⅝	112⅝	113¼	+ ⅛
103	104	20	Am. Sugar Refs. pf	103½	104	103½	104	.....
..	87½	6	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	.....
70	70¾	9,530	American Tobacco	69¾	70¾	69¼	70⅝	+ ⅜
103	103¾	380	Am. Tobacco pf	103¼	104⅛	103	104	— ⅛
10¼	10⅝	725	At., T. & S. F.	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	.....
19	19¼	1,076	At. T. & S. F. pf	19	19⅜	19	19⅜	— ⅛
11⅜	11¾	360	Baltimore & Ohio	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	19⅞	110	Chesapeake & Ohio	19⅛	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
150	..	40	Chicago & Alton	150	150	150	150	+ ⅛
72¾	73¼	12,168	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	72¼	73¼	72⅜	73⅛	+ ⅝
81¼	81⅜	20,425	Chicago Gas	79¾	81¼	79¾	81⅛	+ ⅜
73	73⅛	10,724	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	72⅜	73⅛	72⅜	73	.....
131⅜	132½	25	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	131½	131½	131½	131½	— ⅝
103⅞	104¼	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	73½	73⅝	72½	73⅛	+ ⅛
154	155	7	Chicago & Northw	131½	131⅝	131½	131⅝	+ ½
63	63¼	3,465	Chi. & Northw. pf	103⅝	104¼	103⅝	104⅛	+ ⅝
..	2	600	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	153⅜	153⅝	153⅜	153⅝	.....
160	160½	850	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	62⅞	63⅜	62½	63	+ ⅜
104⅜	104½	2	Consolidated Gas Co.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2	.....
147⅜	150	1,685	Delaware & Hudson	159¼	160	159	160	+ 1½
36½	37⅜	508	Del., Lack. & Western	105⅝	105⅝	104½	104½	+ ½
28⅛	29	50	Denver & R. G. pf	148	148	147½	147¼	— ½
92½	94	11,585	General Electric	36½	36¾	36¼	36¾	.....
82	83½	40	Illinois Central	30¾	30¾	28⅝	29	—2
93¾	94¼	100	Illinois Steel Co	93¾	93⅞	93¾	93⅝	— ⅛
79	80	300	Lacledе Gas	33	33	33	33	.....
162	163½	100	Lacledе Gas pf	22¾	23	22⅝	23	—1¾
..	44⅝	10	Lake Shore	79	79	79	79	+1
44⅝	44¾	4,015	Louisville & Nashville	163¼	163¾	163¼	163¾	+ ⅝
84⅞	85⅛	5,372	Manhattan Con	42⅝	44⅜	43¼	44⅜	+ ⅝
10½	11¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	85⅜	85⅜	84⅛	85	+ ⅝
27	27½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	11	11	11	11	.....
12¾	12½	1,700	Missouri Pacific	27	27	27	27	+ ¼
92	92⅝	20	National Lead Co. pf.	93	93	93	93	— ⅝
9½	10½	300	National Linseed Oil	10	10	10	10	.....
10	25	11	National Starch pf.	76	76	76	76	.....
99	99¾	9,685	New Jersey Central	99	99	98⅜	98⅝	—⅜
165	170	446	New York Central	75¾	76⅜	75⅝	76	.....
6	8	100	N. Y. N. H. & H.	190¼	190¼	187	189½	+ ⅜
19½	20	1,070	N. Y. Sus. & West	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	.....
25	26¾	114	N. Y. Sus. & West. pf.	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
4	4½	338	Norfolk & West. pf.	20¼	20½	19½	19½	— ⅝
12¾	12¾	550	North American	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
46	48	1,095	Northern Pacific	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	.....
12⅜	13¼	1,034	Northern Pacific pf.	36¾	36¾	36¼	36¾	.....
47½	49	630	Ontario & Western	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	.....
26	26¾	540	Oregon & Nav. pf.	47	48	47	48	+ ⅝
157	157¾	13	Pacific Mail, ex div.	26⅞	26⅞	26	26	+2½
184½	185½	1,200	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	157	157	157	157¼	.....
39½	39¾	650	Reading	18	18¼	18	18¼	— ⅛
39	40	200	Reading 1st pf.	38⅜	39¼	38⅜	39¼	+ ⅛
56	56⅝	9,000	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	30¾	30¾	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
14½	15¼	200	St. Paul & Omaha	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	+ ⅝
74	77	110	Southern Pacific	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
25¾	25⅞	2,495	Southern Railway	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	.....
64	65	100	Southern Railway pf.	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
182	184	1,280	Standard R. & T.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
8	8½	170	Tenn. Coal & Iron	19	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
8	8½	150	Texas Pacific	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
58	58⅞	685	Union Pacific	58⅝	58⅝	58⅜	58⅜	— ⅛
12	13	5	U. S. Leather pf	53	53	53	53	— ⅛
62	64	350	United States Rubber	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	.....
12⅜	13	100	U. S. Rubber pf	63	63	62	62	.....
102	104	38	Wabash pf.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	.....
77⅛	77¼	4,221	Wells-Fargo Express	102½	102⅝	102½	102¾	+ ⅛
			Western Union Tel.	76⅜	77¼	76⅜	77	+ ⅝
Sales.		138,650						

Complete Bond Transactions.

At., T. & S. F. gen 4s		Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of N	
1,000	88⅜	500	88½
500	88½	2,000	88½
500	88½	Eliz., Lex. & B. S. 5s	112
500	88½	1,000	112
15,000	88½	Erie 4s prior bonds	100
5,000	88½	5,000	88¼
Adjustment 4s		Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	
5,000	44⅝	2,000	44¾
1,000	44¾	1,000	44¾
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st		Gen. Elec. Co. deb. 5s	
cons. 5s	120	10,000	97½
13,000		H. & Tex. Cent. G. M. 4s	
Brooklyn Elev. 1st, Trust		10,000	97½
Co. certfs		H. & Tex. Cent. con. 5s	
1,000	67½	5,000	97¾
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		Int. & Gt. Nor. 1st	
3,000	74⅜	5,000	102½
2,000	111	Iowa Cent. 1st 5s	117⅞
2,000	111¼	1,000	
7,000	111⅜	Kentucky Cent. 1st 4s	89¾
15,000	111½	5,000	
16,000	111⅝	Lac. G. L. Co. 1st 5s	88
Bklyn. W. & W. Co. 5s		5,000	
1,000	95½	L. S. & M. So. 1st reg	120
Canada So. 1st gtd	96	3,000	
4,000		L. S. & M. So. 2d reg	111¼
Canada Southern 2d	113⅜	25,000	
5,000		L. S. & M. So. 2d reg	106⅝
Cent. of N. J. gen 5s	110	25,000	123¾
Registered		25,000	123¾
7,000	108½	Lex. Av. & Pav. Fy. 1st	123¾
Ches. & Ohio gen 4½s		1,000	116⅜
10,000	73½	2,000	116⅜
4,000	73½	Long Island G. M. 4s	110½
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	73¼	5,000	88⅜
1,000	106¾	1st 5s, Tr. Co. certfs	
Chi. B. & Q. cons. 7s		4,000	30
3,000	118½	Louis. & Nash. unified	
10,000	118⅝	gold 4s	
2,000	118⅝	1,000	79⅜
Chi. B. & Q. conv. 5s		Manhattan Ry. con. 4s	
1,000	103	2,000@20F	92½
Chi. B. & Q. conv. 5s		5,000@20F	92½
1,000	101⅜	Mich. Cent. cons. 7s	
Chicago & Erie 1st		7,000	116⅜
5,000	108¾	Mil. & St. Paul, H. & D.	
2,000	108¾	Div.	
Chi. & Nor. Pac. 1st, Tr.		1,000	120
Co. certfs		Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	
3,000	41	500	84⅜
1,000	41	1,000	83⅞
Chi. & N. W. coup. gold 7s	141½	2,000	84
5,000		Morris & Essex 7s, '71	
Chi. R. I. & P. ext. 5s	121¼	10,000	133½
6,000	105¼	Morris & Essex 7s, 1900	
6,000	105⅛	1,000	111¼
Cin. Ind. St. L. & C. 4s	106¾	Mobile & Ohio G. M. 4s	67
6,000		1,000	
C., C., C. & St. L. St. Louis		N. Y. & H. Man. Bch. 1st	
Div. 4s	95	con. 5s	70
1,000	95¼	5,000	105¾
4,000	95¼	N. Y. Cent. 1st reg	
25,000s10F	95¼	5,000	120
Commercial Cable 4s	100	N. Y. Cent. deb. 5s	
5,000s3		5,000	110
Denver & Rio Grande 4s		N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	
1,000	88¼	10,000s3	104⅜
2,000	88¼	5,000	104⅜
D. M. & Ft. D. 1st 2½s	87⅝	N. Y. & Harl. 1st reg	
1,000		1,000	100
Dul. S. S. & A. 5s	62½	N. Y. O. & W. refdg. 4s	110
3,000		5,000	
East Tenn., Va. & Ga.	101¼	Norf. & W. Ry. con. 4s	93½
con. 5s		1,000	
11,600	107¼	Nor. Pac. 1st reg	68½
		5,000	117½
Total sales.			$638,500

Nor. Pac. gen. lien 3s		Reading Co. gen. 4s	
10,000	52⅜	1,000	80⅝
10,000	52⅝	5,000	80¾
2,000	52⅞	St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st,	
500	53	Trust Co. certfs	
Nor. Pac. Ry. prior lien 4s		2,000	89
10,000	87⅝	St. L. & Iron Mount. 5s	
2,000	87¾	5,000	69
Nor. Pac. Term. 1st		St. L. & S. F. 2d, Class A	
1,000	98	500	111⅞
5,000	97¾	Class C	
10,000	98	2,000	112
1,000	97¾	St. L. & S. F. G. M. 4s	
Oregon R. & N. 4s		1,000	111
18,000	84	St. L. S. W. 2d inc.	
10,000	84¼	1,000	21
Oregon Short Line 6s, Tr		Southern Ry. 1st 6s	
Co. certfs		6,000	89½
10,000	116	10,000	89¾
Penn. Co's 4½s reg		So. Pac. of Cal. 5s consld	
1,000	111½	12,000	87
Peo. Dec. & Ev. 1st		Standard R. & T. 6s	
1,000	93	3,000	68¼
Peo. Dec. & Ev. 2d, Tr		5,000	68
Co. certfs		Tex. & Pac. 1st 5s	
2,000	10	8,000	8⅜
Reading Co. gen. 4s		Tex. & N. O. cons. 5s	
1,000	80⅝	10,000	96
5,000	80¾	Third Av. 1st 5s	
St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st,		5,000	123
Trust Co. certfs		Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, Tr.	
2,000	89	Co. certfs	
St. L. & Iron Mount. 5s		10,000	70
5,000	69	Union Pac. 1st, 1898	
St. L. & S. F. 2d, Class A		1,000	103
500	111⅞	Union Elev. 1st 6s	
Class C		1,000	76
2,000	112	U. S. Leather Co. 6s	
St. L. & S. F. G. M. 4s		5,000	111¼
1,000	111	Virginia Mid. G. M. guar-	
St. L. S. W. 2d inc.		antee stamped	
1,000	21	5,000	104⅝
Southern Ry. 1st 6s		Wabash 1st 5s	100
6,000	89½	3,000	
10,000	89¾	West Shore gtd 4s	102⅛
So. Pac. of Cal. 5s consld		10,000s3	108⅜
12,000	87	1,000	108¼
Standard R. & T. 6s		W. N. Y. & P. Inc.	108⅛
3,000	68¼	1,000	9⅛
5,000	68		
Tex. & Pac. 1st 5s			
8,000	8⅜		
Tex. & N. O. cons. 5s			
10,000	96		
Third Av. 1st 5s			
5,000	123		
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, Tr.			
Co. certfs			
10,000	70		
Union Pac. 1st, 1898			
1,000	103		
Union Elev. 1st 6s			
1,000	76		
U. S. Leather Co. 6s			
5,000	111¼		
Virginia Mid. G. M. guar-			
antee stamped			
5,000	104⅝		
Wabash 1st 5s	100		
3,000			
West Shore gtd 4s	102⅛		
10,000s3	108⅜		
1,000	108¼		
W. N. Y. & P. Inc.	108⅛		
1,000	9⅛		

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were on transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	.96		D. M. & Ft. D.	7	9	N. Y., C. & St. L.	11¾	13
4s, r., 1907	110¾	110⅞	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	58	75	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
4s, r., 1925	112	112½	Dul., S. S. & A.	2¾	3¼	1st pf.	60	75
4s, r., 1925	122⅜	123	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	8	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
4s, c., 1925	122¾	123	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	110¾	111½	2d pf.	25	26
5s, r., 1904	113	113½	E. E. I. of Bklyn.	105	111½	Norfolk So.	60	70
5s, c., 1904	113	113½	Erie	11⅝	13	Nor. & West.	9¾	11
Currency 6s, 1898	104½		Erie 1st pf.	13	16	Ohio Southern	3	5
Currency 6s, 1899	107¾		Eighth Ave.		330	Ont. Mining	7⅝	8⅝
Cherokee 4s, 1898	101		Erie Tel. &	64¾	66	Ore. R. & N.	12	18
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101		Flint & P. M.		120	Ore. R. & N. pf.	47½	49
			Gt. Nor. pf.	30	40	Ore. S. L. w. i.	11	11½
Adams Express	149	152	G. B. & W.		35	Penn. Coal	325	
Alb. & Sus.	175		G. B. & W. Deb.		50	Peo. & Dec. & Ev.	½	1
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	60	65	A.			Peo. & East.	3	5
Am. Coal	110	125	G. B. & W. Deb.			P. C. C. & St. L.	2	4½
Am. Cotton Oil	10	11	B.			P. C. C. & St. L.	11¾	12¾
Ann Arbor	9	10	Harlem	2	4½	pf.		
Ann Arbor pf.	22½	26½	Homestake	315	400	P. Ft. W. & C.	160	170
At. & Pac.	¼	½	Iowa Central	5½	6½	Quicksilver	1¾	2
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	2	3½	Iowa Central pf.		22½	Quicksilver pf.	1¾	2
Bay State Gas.	8⅝	9	Jeff. & Coal pf.	35		Rensselaer & Saratoga	175	180
Bell & So. Ill. pf.	125		Joliet & Chicago	156		Rens. & Saratoga	175	180
Boston A. L. pf.	103	106	Kan. & Mich.	3	6	Rio G. W. pf.	30	38½
Brooklyn R. T.	20	21	Keokuk & D. M.	2	4	R. W. & O.	14	19
Bklyn Union Gas.	104½	105¼	K. & D. M. pf.	10¾	14	Second Avenue	110	117
Brunswick Co.	1	1¼	L. E. & W.	11½	14½	St. L. & S. F.	1	2
Buff., R. & P.	56	60	L. E. & W. pf.	60	64	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	13¾	14
Buff., R. & P. pf.	20	26	Long Island	41	48	St. L. S. W.	24	30
Bur., C. R. & N.	65	66	Mah. Coal R.	120		St. L. S. W. pf.	6¾	8¾
Canada Southern.	46¾	47¼	Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115	St. P. & Duluth.	15	22
Canadian Pacific	53⅜	54⅝	Md. Coal pf.	5	10	St. P. & D. pf.	70	87
Central Pacific	7⅞	8⅛	Met. Traction	40	50	St. P. M. & M.	115	120
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	50	Mexican Central	10¼	10⅝	St. P. & O. pf.	138	145
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	98	Mex. Nat. certfs.	7⅛	8¼	Sil. bull. certfs.	61¼	61¾
C., C. C. & St. L.	27¾	28¼	Michigan Central	95¼	97½	Sixth Avenue	165	175
Clev., L. & W. pf.	49	50	Minn. & St. L.	16	18	Third Avenue	150	152
Cleve. & Pitts.	160	170	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	75	77	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	25	40
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅝	1	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	43¼	44½	Tol. & O. C. St.	40	70
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	3	Minn. Iron	103	104	U. P., D. & G.	¾	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	16¼	17½	Mobile & Ohio	37	40	U. S. Express	35	42
Col. F. & F. pf.	87	90	Morris & Essex	163	166	U. S. Leather	6¾	7
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid		3½	National Lead	28¾	29	Wabash	5	5¼
Com. Cable	100	4	National Starch	3	3½	West. Union Beef.	5¼	6¼
Consol. Coal	35		Nat. Starch 1st pf.	50	68	W. & L. E.	1	1½
Den. & R. G.	9¼	10¼	New England	4	6	W. & L. E. pf.	2¾	3½
			New York Gas	37		Wis. Central	1	1½

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	325	Irving	140
Am. Exchange	116	Leather Man'f's	180
Broadway	225	Lincoln National	150
Butch. & Drovers'	127	Manhattan	160
Central National	16	Market & Fulton	200
Chase National	140	Mechanics'	190
Chatham	140	Mechanics'	183
Chemical	280	Mercantile	170
Citizens'	400	Merchants'	170
Commerce	126	Merchants' Ex.	114
Continental	107	Metropolis	440
Corn Exchange	130	National Union	101
East River	285	New Amsterdam	200
Fifth Avenue	3150	New York	250
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Ninth National	100
Fourth National	175	Pacific	175
Gallatin National	310	People's	260
Garfield National	210	Phenix	105
German American	110	Republic	150
Germania	320	Second National	425
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	525	State of N. Y.	110
Hudson River	155	Western National	114
Imp. & Traders'	525		

There was a sale of 100 shares of Central National at 160.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61¼@61¾c. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 61¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47¾@49¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 376,968.76 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 28d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,552,417
Exports in same period	13,021,350
Net exports, 1897	$11,468,933
Net imports, 1896	6,654,308
Net exports, 1895	14,216,314
Net exports, 1894	20,659,912
Net exports, 1896	51,409,581

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Alice sold at .65. On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Belcher sold at .20.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½
13,200	Am. Sug. Refs.	112¾	113¼	112¾	113⅛
1,020	Am. Tobacco	68¾	70	68¾	69⅝
50	A., T. & S. F.	10	10	10	10
180	A., T. & S. F. pf.	19	19	19	19
5,200	Chicago Gas	79¼	81¼	79¼	81¼
2,080	C., R. I. & P.	82⅝	83¼	82⅝	83⅛
9,100	Chi., B. & Q.	72⅜	73⅝	72⅜	73⅝
8,310	C., M. & St. P.	72⅝	73⅝	72⅝	73⅝
2,600	Cent. of N. J.	73¼	73¾	72¾	73¾
690	C., St. P., M. & O.	75½	76⅜	75½	76⅜
100	Col., H. V. & T.	53⅝	56	55½	55⅞
70	Del. & Hudson	104½	105	104½	104⅝
8,140	Gen. Electric	36⅜	36⅝	35⅜	36⅛
1,150	Louis. & Nash.	43¼	44¼	43⅞	44¼
1,020	Manhattan	85⅝	85⅞	84⅞	85¼
510	Mo. Pacific	34⅝	35⅜	34⅝	35⅜
10	Nor. Pac. pf.	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
110	Pacific Mail	29⅛	29¾	28¾	28¾
420	Reading	18	18¼	17⅝	18¼
10	Southern pf.	25	25	25	25
140	Tenn. C. & I.	18⅝	19½	18⅝	18⅞
20	Texas Pac.	8¾	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
30	U. S. Leather pf.	53	53	53	53
1,410	West. Union	77	77⅝	76¾	77⅛
50,530					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Brook. U. Gas.	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
2,000	C., B. & Q. Con.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
3,000	Wabash 1st	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
$10,000					

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILLIAM H. SHULT.—The Sheriff has received an execution against William H. Shult, grocer, at 1,528 Second Avenue, for $518, in favor of the McKinney-Vroom Company for goods sold and delivered. He began business there on March 1 last, and claimed an investment of $4,000.

H. BOGUMIL & SON.—Herman and George Bogumil, composing the firm of H. Bogumil & Son, manufacturers of artistic furniture at 501 to 505 East Seventieth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Thomas E. Shields. The business has been established several years, and in January last the firm claimed $5,000 capital.

THE HAYDENVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—George N. Robinson and John Mayher, assignees of the Haydenville Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of plumbers' brass supplies, at 73 Beekman Street, with factory at Haydenville, Mass., have obtained leave to file a provisional bond of $50,000 until schedules are completed.

THE HOUSEHOLD PUBLISHING AND PRINTING COMPANY.—The Sheriff has received executions aggregating $1,879 against the Household Publishing and Printing Company of 56 Bleecker Street, in favor of the Buffalo Wheel Company for $834, and the Western Newspaper Union for $1,045. The company has given a chattel mortgage for $3,452 to J. H. Walker. The company was incorporated in December last, with a capital stock of $42,500.

THE LIBERTY CYCLE COMPANY.—Judge Smyth of the Supreme Court has appointed Arthur J. Cabill co-receiver with John Beattie for the Liberty Cycle Company of 4 Warren Street and at Hartford, Conn., ancillary to their Connecticut appointment. This was done so that both receivers can act in the two States. It was stated that the creditors are unanimous in their expression that the only way to protect their interests is to continue the business as a going concern, and a Committee of Reorganization has been appointed.

MAX OLITSKY.—Creditors of Max Olitsky, manufacturer of cloaks at 140 East Broadway, were surprised to learn yesterday that the constable in his place of business had been cleaned out on Saturday. Writs of replevin from four creditors, aggregating $3,400, were given to Deputy Sheriff Lipsky, who went to the store, but found it empty. Some of the stock was found in the hands of an auctioneer. Epstein Brothers, representing one of the largest creditors, claimed fifty-eight pieces of cloth, and another creditor claimed sixty-five pieces of goods. The safe in the store was also covered by a bill of sale for $25. Mr. Olitsky was formerly a merchant tailor, and started in the cloak business three years ago. In December last he claimed assets of $19,538 and liabilities $4,434.

Out of Town.

L. V. BOYLE & CO.—L. V. Boyle & Co. of Boyle, Miss., have made an assignment of their mill, lumber, and a township of land, steam railroad, and stock—valued at $100,000. They will apply for a receiver. They are involved to the extent of about $40,000. The floods caused the assignment.

LAMBETH ROPE COMPANY.—A call has been issued for a special meeting of the stockholders of the Lambeth Rope Company of New Bedford, Mass., on Saturday next, to decide whether it is expedient to petition the corporation into insolvency. The troubles of the Lambeth Company are due to the embarrassment of the Columbia and Bennett cotton manufacturing corporations, which are now in the hands of receivers. The capital stock is $125,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were entered May 14. The first name is that of the debtor:

ADLER, Samuel B.—J. B. Dickson and another
BRUBAKER, Frank, John and Joseph Kock—Henry Corn
BLAIR, Caroline, and others—J. T. McGrath
BURKE, Stephen G.—E. Daly
BOCK, Louis—J. Kahn and another
BURNETT, James G. D.—Aaron G. Perham and J. D. Kurtz Crook—The New York Produce Exchange Bank
BURKE, William—J. D. Kurtz Crook and Aaron G. Perham—Same
COLLINS, Patrick, J. D. Kurtz Crook and A. G. Perham—The National Bank of Commerce in New York
CROOK, J. D. Kurtz and Aaron G. Perham—The National Broadway Bank
COTTER, John, and John Monaghan—Adelaide Schomberg
CONNOR, T.—American Grocery Company
CHIHUAHUA MINING COMPANY—E. P. Barker and others
FELLNER, William—W. Blumandauer
EPSTEIN, Edward H.—International Rubber Clothing and General Supply Company
FINCK, George—F. M. Guyon
FLEISCHMAN, Hannah—L. Solomon
GARDNER, Charles E.—G. Hesselsa
GIBBS, Joshua T.—W. K. Hawkins
GREGORY, James—I. Rosenthal and others
HAGAN, Hugh H.—J. L. Denton
HARRIS, Solomon—D. Abrahamson
HERON, Annie—T. J. Dunn, executor
HEALY, Patrick H.—American Grocery Company
HICKS, Burtis, and William H. Pearsall—C. Rousey
HUMPHREY, Isaac—C. O. Zielay
HARRIS, Simon—Julia Dietz
HALL, Marta—H. Boesenberg
JAFFE, Isaac—B. Brodowsky and another
KLEMM, Frank A.—W. Schaab, as trustee and executor
KEYES, James—The Sun Printing and Publishing Association
LEVY, Francis—Emma L. Pusey and another
LASHAUSKY, Henry—T. Danzig and another
LIND, John and John Rero—Louis Kaufmann
LOWENTHAL, Marcus—Wilbur Shirt and Collar Company
LEVY, Amelia—W. E. Callender and another
LIPP, George, as administrator—Gillis & Geoghegan, costs
MAURER, Henry Y.—P. A. Bruckman
MARKS, Frances—J. Bamberg and others.
Marvel, William—B. Georgiana C. Stone and another, executors, costs
MANSFIELD, Henry—L. Kaufmann
McCUE, John—G. Feltner
McDERMOTT, Patrick J.—American Grocery Company
McNULTY, Thaddeus—A. M. Kidder and others
MITTENHEIMER, William—G. P. Ludlam, executor, &c.
MANGELS, William—C. H. Evans and another
NORRIS, Annie M.—W. H. Hickok
OTIS BROTHERS & CO.—Philipp Lipp, as administrator, &c.
ODENWELLER, Philip—W. Bradley, costs
OSGOODBY, Albert B.—Joseph W. Robb
POLLACK, Samuel—J. Hyman
ROBINSON, Gertrude, by guardian—Mary A. Ferguson
ROONEY, Michael—M. Rosenfield and others
REEDY, James—American Grocery Company
RONALDO, Minnie, and others—L. Miller, as guardian, cost
REEDY, James—Manhattan Electric Light Company
ROBINSON, John P.—D. E. Griswold
REUBENS, Robert F.—J. J. Hynes
SCHULT, William H.—McKinney, Vroom, & Co.
SONAUD, Louisa—C. Pollacek
SMITH, De Lancey

PROFIT BY HIGH TARIFF

Retailers Urged to Stock Up Under the Present Low Rates of Duty.

GREAT ADVANCE IN PRICES

Some Dealers Say They Will Buy Heavily—Others Will Wait—Chance for Big Gains with a Little Risk.

The following letter has been sent within the last few days to a large number of local dry goods retailers by an importing house of this city. A similar letter was sent to the same dealers some time ago by another importing house:

"Dear Sir: We think it is our duty at the present time to call your attention to the proposed tariff legislation in regard to the goods you buy from us, as shown by the bill which has been reported to the Senate by its Finance Committee. The compound rates, specific and ad valorem, which are now promulgated, would make some of our goods pay as high as 90 per cent. duty, or even more, while the minimum rate may be said to be 50 per cent., with few exceptions. We calculate that the proposed average advance in the rate of duty on the existing tariff is about 25 per cent., and we may point out that it is intended to impose the highest rates on the coarsest goods. It will be seen that if such a bill becomes law, the prices of all our goods must be advanced to a considerable extent at no very distant date. Our friends and customers have now a good opportunity to protect themselves against the advance in prices, which would seem to be inevitable during the Fall season, if not sooner."

Responses Not Satisfactory.

The house that issued the first circular when the Dingley bill was first introduced said yesterday that it had not received a very satisfactory response from its customers.

"I am confident," said a member of the firm, "that there will not be any 'stocking up' to any great extent. Of course, there will be some, and some little is going on now, but there seems to be a disposition among our customers to wait and take chances."

It Is Good Business to be Ready.

Hugh O'Neill of Hugh O'Neill & Co. said:

"If the retailers have money enough, you may be sure they will lay in a big stock at low-tariff prices. That is good business, and it is the logic of the situation. It is perfectly natural that they should do this. To what extent, if any, they are actually doing this I cannot say. I cannot say as to whether we shall 'stock up.' That would not be business, because it would put our competitors on notice as to our plans, and we try not to do that.

"As to the advance in prices, this will be sure to follow. I do not think it will come before the tariff goes into effect, as it would be too apparent an effort to do business in 'futures.' Even after the tariff goes into effect, competition, which is perhaps keener in our business than in any other, will tend to keep prices from advancing to the full extent of the tariff increase."

Retailers Are Human and Will Buy Stock.

Isidor Straus of R. H. Macy & Co. said:

"There has been some 'stocking up' among the larger retailers and there will be more. Dealers will find it convenient and profitable to get into their storerooms before July 1 goods they have heretofore put off buying until September. This is natural, and, of course, to be expected. We do business upon the basis of what is usual and natural. Contingencies may arise that would make laying in a big stock of goods now bad policy. There may result, for instance, an overstocking, followed by sharp competition and a rush to close out at a small profit before it becomes necessary to sell at a large loss. This would make a heavy stock, bought at any price, a loss to the holder. But these are remote contingencies, and it is safe to count on human nature and the well-known laws of trade.

"The general advance in prices may be estimated as from 25 to 33 per cent. on woolens and worsteds, 15 to 50 per cent. on pottery, 35 to 100 per cent. on linens. I do not look for any, or at most but slight, advance until July 1. Where certain goods are scarce, they may advance a little in anticipation. Imported wares already, I believe, put up the price on burlaps.

"I should add, however, that it will be found that the retail dealers seldom take full advantage of an advanced tariff. They will be found selling at lower prices than the duties would warrant. This is partly due to the desire to drive a big trade, and partly to competition which sometimes makes such a course as inevitable as the law of self-preservation. Oftentimes it is due to the reluctance of the retailer to put up prices to the full limit."

Adams & Co. Will Not Stock Up.

Samuel Adams of Adams & Co. said that his firm would not "stock up." "I do not consider it good business," he said; "because we might get on hand a stock of goods that we could not dispose of at a profit. What we made in one line of goods might be more than offset by loss on another line. In such cases we find it best to wait, and buy goods as we need them. We sell on the purchase price, adding our usual percentage, and we shall be content to be under the Dingley bill. We may lose by such policy, or at least not make as good profits, but we feel safe in not taking the risk of carrying a heavy stock through July and August.

Milliners Will Buy Some Stock.

J. Rothschild, the dealer in millinery on Fourteenth Street, said;

"There are very few things that we can buy in advance. We do business on the caprice of fashion. If we bought a large stock of millinery for next Fall we might find ourselves left high and dry in the ebb of the tide of fashion, which is now at flood. On some things we can stock up, and shall probably do so. One of these is ostrich feathers, which now come in free of duty as raw material. The new tariff lays a duty on these, and we may import a stock before July 1. Some dealers will import pretty heavily. They can do this only in bulk, as designs change so rapidly. We cannot buy it in advance, because we do not make it into figures. I think it safe to say that all who can will lay in stock in order to be ready for advancing prices in July."

The Heavy Tax on Linens.

A large importer of linens said that there was not yet much "stocking up" on this line of goods.

"The proposed rates," he said, "would seem to make such a course desirable. On table linen the rate will be advanced from the present duty of 35 per cent. to 109 per cent. Under the McKinley bill it was never higher than 50 per cent. The only rate that is moderate is the one laid on shirtings that are used by the Troy trust to make collars and cuffs. This duty is 35 per cent. ad valorem. It is cunningly devised to deceive the people. At present we have an ad valorem duty of 35 per cent. The proposed rate is 30 per cent. ad valorem, and a specific rate per square yard, which makes the compound duty figure up from 65 to 160 per cent. The uninitiated do not understand the compound duty. The duty on flax straw is $6 a ton, on flax not dressed $15 a ton, and on 'hackled,' or dressed, flax it is $25 a ton. The gross injustice of these duties can be appreciated when it is remembered that, owing to climatic conditions, flax cannot be grown nor linen manufactured successfully in this country; and when it is further remembered that the kind of linen taxed is the kind that is used by the poorest classes, while a much lower duty is put on the finer grades.

"The duty on linens and flax is made to protect one thread manufacturer, the Barbour Brothers of Paterson, N. J., and one or two manufacturers of cycling suits, made of half linen and half cotton. That the present duty of 35 per cent. was adequate is shown by the enormous fortunes that have been made by manufacturers protected by it. The only linen manufactured in this country is a species of crash. This is made of foreign-spun yarns.

"Linens are all made in Ireland, Scotland, with a small quantity on the Continent. It cannot be manufactured here, and a tax on it is a direct tax levied upon the consumers, and falls heaviest upon the poor."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Morris Street Property Sold—Other Sales and Auction Room Dealings.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold for John Fox to William H. Mairs, for about $70,000, the old brick buildings, three and four stories respectively, 3- and 5- Morris Street, 46 by 46. This purchase, together with the Stevens House and 1 Morris Street, which Mr. Mairs already owned, gives him the control of a plot with a frontage of 95.2 feet on Broadway and a depth of 133.5 feet on Morris Street, on which he will erect a handsome office building. One of the features of the transaction was the fact that Mr. Fox has been abroad throughout it all, and not until a numerous succession of cablegrams had been exchanged between this city and Carlsbad, Berlin, and Rome was the deal finally closed.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Wendel Andreas to Joseph Hamerschlag the four lots on Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 375 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 102.2.

The same firm has also sold for Moritz Faulkenau the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 106 East Sixty-fourth Street, 20 by 55 by 80.

H. H. Bliss has sold for William Broadbelt, for $32,000, the four-story American basement dwelling northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 20 by 60 by 75.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to S. H. Stone, for $7,800, the lot 28 Thompson Street, 19.2 by 94.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Lloyd Saltus, for $6,000, Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 on map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, southeast corner of White Plains Boulevard and Cleveland Avenue, 104.9 by 219 by 100 by 196; also, in foreclosure, to M. F. Marsh, for $3,500, the four-story stone-front dwelling 529 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 19.8 by 99.11.

George R. Read sold, in foreclosure, to Marcus Berliner, for $11,375, Lot 124 on map of Union Hill, Powell estate, northeast side of road from King's Bridge to West Farms, 50 by 128.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in partition, to W. H. Jackson, for $10,000, the one-story frame building northeast corner of Webster Avenue and Spring or One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 100 by 82.4 by 102.3 by 100.4, to Lawrence W. H. Jackson, for $1,075, the lot on One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, north side, 110.11 feet east of Webster Avenue, 40.1 by 101 by 47 by 102.3; also, to Rose Coyle, for $8,950, the three-story brick and frame tenement, with store, 2,118 Second Avenue, 17 by 66; also, in foreclosure, to one of the defendants, Werner, for $17,400, the three-story brick dwelling 40 West Ninety-fourth Street, 18.6 by 100.8½.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, fifty-one lots at Riverdale and Mosholu, on Broadway, Mosholu, Newton, Sylvan, Park View, and Faraday Avenue and Fieldston Road, near Two Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham, executors' sale, 458 and 460 Tenth Avenue, east side, 49.5 feet south of Thirty-sixth Street, 49.4 by 100, six-story brick factory; 60 Sound View Street, north side, 125 feet west of Echo Avenue, New Rochelle, 50 by 147, two-story frame dwelling.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Sherman T. M. Mellius, referee, 1,140 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Sixtieth Street, 20 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $15,916.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Colston Kinney, referee, Ninety-third Street, south side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.9, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,374.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Paul, referee, 692 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 415 feet west of Brook Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $1,755; subject to other mortgages for $15,500.

By William Kennelly, executor's sale, 341 East Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 168.9 feet west of First Avenue, 18.9 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 53 Wooster Street, west side 18.1 feet south of Broome Street, 18 by 75, three-story brick factory; 151 East Eighty-first Street, north side, 275 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 102.2, three-story frame dwelling.

At 50 Liberty street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 600 to 606 Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-second Street, 100.4 by 131, leasehold, two-story brick stable, together with 207, 209, and 211 West Forty-second Street, at rear of above, 69 by 100.4, two-story brick and frame building.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following alterations:

Webster Avenue, east side, 150.10 feet south of Gun Hill Road, to a two-story frame dwelling; Salvino Belotta, premises, owner; Julius Spindler of 2,029 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Fulton Avenue, west side, 68 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; the John Eichler Brewing Company of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,311 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, May 17.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of Park Terrace, 100x100; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of Park Terrace, 25x100; Hugh Stevenson to James McCloud and another $33,600

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 59.9 ft s of 106th St, 20.7x100; James H. Havens and wife to Albert Bruckner and wife 100

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 80.4 ft s of 106th St, 20.6x100; James H. Havens and wife to Joseph Bruckner and wife 100

ARTHUR AV, 246 John E. Sliger to Bernard Thies 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 88th St, 125.10x irregular; Thomas C. Edgar and others to Daniel Seymour 1

CHARLES ST, 5, 22x95x18x21x74.3; Warner Van Nordea and others, executors, to Matilda W. White 13,000

COMMONWEALTH AV, e s, 25 ft s of Mansion St, 25x100; Henry J. Salzman and others to John A. Carroll and others 2,750

EAGLE AV, w s, Lot 15, map of property of Ursuline Convent, 25x119.11x25x117.7; Joseph Tippel and wife to Wilhelmine S. Buechner 7,400

ELLIOTT AV, w s, 25.7 ft n of Sheridan Av, 25x85; Ida L. Jenkins and others to Ludwig Robb 500

ELLIOTT AV, s w corner of Union St, 50 x116; Ida L. Jenkins and others to Theresa Alexander 1,000

HOHL ST, n s, 207.1 ft w of Tinton Av, 20x100; Charles Hohl and wife to Charles E. Steingrabe 7,500

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n e corner of 175th St, 76.7x83x75x98.5; The Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association to Lewis S. Davis 1

LAWRENCE ST, w corner Amsterdam Av, 11.10x100.8x61.11x113.4; William H. Payne and wife to Thomas L. Walker. 100

MADISON AV, w s, 50 ft n of 38th St, 24.4x100; William G. Bates and others to Matthias N. Forney 1

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 96.11 ft s of 112th st, 34x100; John Hallahan and wife to Meta R. Sedgwick 64,000

MANHATTAN AV, 117, 18x50; Edward H. Kelly and wife to Joseph Murphy, Jr. 12,500

MAY, Julius and Rose, to Estelle Aschenfelder and others, executors of Jacob Aschenfelder, deceased; s s of 57th St, 180 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 8,000

MONTICELLO AV, w s, 350 ft n of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to Gustafson 400

NORTH MOORE ST, n s, 92.7 ft w of Old Washington Av, 18.6x4; William A. Lillienthal and wife to Albert L. David 10

NORTH MOORE ST, 31, n s, 27x75; Emanuel Hellner and others to George W. Levy 1

PEARL ST, 8, 21.5x76x23x64; Jacob Kaiser and wife to Robert A. Chesebrough. 25,000

PLEASANT AV, e s, 300.5 ft n of 117th St, 50.6x88; August Brown, referee, to Julia L. Morrison 12,000

PLOT on centre line of block between 87th and 88th Sts, 400 ft e of 2d Av, runs 12.9x s w 17.3x n 11.7; Serena Rhinelander to K. E. Pfister 125

ST. ANN'S AV, 453, 25x99.4; Thomas Mulhare to Paul M. Herzog 26,000

ST. ANN'S AV, s e, 75.1 ft s of 137th St, 25x100; Stephen J. Egan and wife to Philippina Schofer 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 75 ft s of 145th St, 50x100; Elizabeth Malone to John R. Pendleton 4,000

TINTON AV, w s, 191.2 ft s of 169th St, 24x101.4x24.5x112.9; H. B. Roach and wife to Julius Pollock 6,500

UNION AV, s e corner of 149th St, 100 x85.10x irreg; n 92.5x w 90; Paul M. Herzog to Thomas Mulhare 14,000

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 185th St, 16.8x100; Clarence M. Fowler and wife to Marian A. Dale 1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 432.1 ft s of Fletcher St, 17.10x112.11x18.1x115.10; Frank P. Lockwood and wife to John J. Schwab and wife 1

WASHINGTON ST, e s, 50 ft s of Jay St, 25x80; Solomon Miller and wife to Charles Kempner $1

WEST END AV, e s, 118.8 ft s of 96th St, 20x100; Forbes J. Hennessy, referee, to Samuel Greason 2,075

2D AV, s e corner of 98th St, 25x100; Norman T. M. Mellius, referee, to Frederick C. McDonald 25,000

3D AV, s w corner of 158th St, 25x100; Thomas D. Husted, referee, to Max Danziger 25,500

57TH AV, w s, 75.5 ft n of 44th St, 25x100; Francis W. Brewer, as trustee, to George H. Penniman 1

57TH AV, n w corner of 118th St, 100.11x100; Chauncey F. Kerr and wife to Henry Rothschild 100

97TH ST, 231 East; Minnie Glotzer to Frederick A. Palmer 1

21ST ST, n s, 419 ft e of 3d Av, 46x98.9; Anders Holmstrom to James E. James. 10,753

36TH ST, n s, 192.8 ft e of 9th Av, 33.4 x98.9; Rosa M. Plattner to Moritz Plattner, one-half part 1

40TH ST, 448 West; Jacob Korn to Patrick Cooney 11,000

48TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 11th Av, 25x 100.5; Sophie Baldauf to Joseph McGillicuddy 5,000

54TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.5; James A. Stillman to Jennie M. Tompkins 1

SAME PROPERTY; Jennie M. Tompkins to M. Allen Starr 100

55TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.5; James A. Stillman to Susan R. Kendall and others 10

57TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Henry D. Goodman and others, executors, to Julius Levy and wife 11,550

60TH ST, 28 West, 20x100.5; W. I. Snyder and wife to M. J. Mills 22,500

64TH ST, 106 East; Henriette Falkenau and others to Maria W. Andreas 1

69TH ST, 321 East; Edward L. McCormick and wife to Anthony L. McCadden. 20,500

77TH ST, n s, 119 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; John Volz and wife to Christian Stoehr, Jr., ½ part 1

79TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 10th Av or Amsterdam Av, 16.8x102.2; Annie E. Fitzgibbon and another to Annie L. Fitzgibbon 19,000

87TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; K. E. Pfister to Serena Rhinelander.... 14,000

89TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 10th Av, 25 x100.8; James W. Whitney to Herman N. Howard 1

SAME PROPERTY; Herman N. Howard to Effie Ly C. Whitney 1

96TH ST, 142 West; Thomas Allen and wife to Bertha L. Nage 1

104TH ST, 244 East; Jacob Kerner and wife to Frank Thoms and wife.. 100

104TH ST, s s, 494.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 34.6x100.7x irregular; Stephen C. Wright to Florence Buley 1

114TH ST, 139 East, 17.10x100.10; Benolt Wasserman and wife to Sarah Levy. 1

116TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 100x 100.11; S. Charles Welsh and wife to Simon Habermann 52,000

117TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Morningside Av, 25x100.11; Judson S. Todd to Francis Gerbel 1

120TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 37x 100.11; Edward Jacobs, referee, to William J. Amend 500

124TH ST, s s, corner of Lexington Av, 40x100.11; Simon Raffael and wife to Benjamin Gainsborg 1

134TH ST, s e corner of 12th Av, 100x 24.11; 1944 St. Nicholas Av, 100 ft e of 12th Av, 25x99.11; John H. Small to William A. Nash 5

134TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 19.2 x99.11; Margaret A. McCaffrey and another to Maria L. de Fabia 64,500

134TH ST, 3 East; Isaac L. De Voe to Violetta A. Calkin 1

136TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Ernest Schmidt to Frederick Schmidt 16,000

137TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 125x 99.11; the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to Charles E. Picken 1

137TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 50x 99.11; the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to James C. Picken 10

158TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Bertha L. Nagel and another to Thomas Allen 1

183D ST, s s, 24.2 ft e of Jerome Av, 25x [illegible]; Herman N. Meyer to Katie Meyer.. 1

210TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; Granville S. P. Stillman to C. R. Webb 10

Recorded Leases.

HIRTLER, Margaretha, to Frederick Westfall; 194 East Houston St, 3 years. $684

KOLLING, Christina, to John C. Klopfe; 409 10th Av, 3 years 600

KORN, Jacob, and another to Giuseppe Priori and another; 316 and 318 East 115th St, 5½ years 1,850

STIMMEL, Barbara, to Joseph Thum; 291 and 293 Bowery, 5 years 1,380

TACCINELLI, Giuseppe, and another to Domenicangela De Simone; 522 Courtlandt Av, 3 years 576

ZIECKLER, Ignatz, to Henry Raedel; 1,012 2d Av, 5 years 720

Recorded Mortgages.

AARONS, Julia, and others to Henry Pinner and another, trustees; 75 East 91st St, 3 years $16,000

BAKER, John O. and Lucy D. W., to Samuel N. Hoyt; n w corner of Boulevard and 82d St, 5 years 85,000

BALMFORTH, Elizabeth, to Thomas D. Barr; 251 West 126th St, 2 years 10,000

BROWN, David S. and Deleplaine, and wives to Irving Savings Institution; n e corner of 51st St and 12th Av, runs n 200.10 ft to 52d St, 1 year 120,000

BUCHNER, Wilhelmine S., trustee of Sulzer, Lot 15, map of property occupied by the Ursuline Convent, Twenty-third Ward, (demand) 500

BRUCKER, Albert, and wife Elizabeth Schwarzwalder; 930 Amsterdam Av, 3 years 15,000

BRUCKER, Joseph, and wife to Louisa A. Schwarzwalder; 928 Amsterdam Av, 3 years 15,000

BRUCKER, Joseph and Albert, and wives to Annie R. Bauerdorf; 928 and 930 Amsterdam Av, 1 year 1,200

BLEIER, Simon, and wife; District No. 1, I. O. B. B.; 1,738 Lexington Av, 5 years 16,500

CARLIN, Catharine M., to John D. and Thomas E. Crimmins; s s of 140th St, 235 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 838

CARROLL, John A., and wife to Henry J. Salzman and Frederick Freitag; e s of Commonwealth Av, 25 ft s of Mansion St, 3 years 1,000

CONNOLLY, Edward D., and wife to Alwine Buschendorf; e s of 2d Av, 25.8 ft n of 95th St, 1 year 2,750

COONEY, Patrick, to Jacob Korn; 448 West 40th St, 1 year 11,000

COX, Mary E., to Carrie Ridley; n s of 102d St, 173 ft e of Columbus Av, 8 months 3,000

CHIESEIROUGH, Robert A., to Jacob Kaiser; 8 Pearl St, 2 years 20,000

DANZIGER, Max, and wife to Samuel Untermyer; s w corner of 3d Av and 158th St, 3 years 15,000

DEAN, Marion B., to Emerson H. Brush, trustee; 264 West 73d St, 5 years 24,000

DE FARIA, Maria L., to Margaret L. McCaffrey, s s of 134th St, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years 10,000

FORNEY, Matthias N., to William G., Mary, and George B. Bates; w s of Madison Av, 50 ft n of 38th St, 2 years. 18,000

GAYNOR, Edward, Henry, and Cuthbert, and Mary to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; s s of 33d St, 120 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 1,500

GAYNOR, William, Joseph, and Mary to same; same property, 1 year 1,500

GLYNN, Cicely, to Michael Struth; n s of 7th St, 205 ft w of Avenue C, Unionport, 2 years 200

GOODWIN, Henry L., and Matilda E., to the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; 61 Beekman St, 3 years 100,000

GULDEN, Charles, and wife to the Seamen's Bank for Savings, New York; n e corner of 77th St and Madison Av, 5 years 125,000

GUTH, John, and William F. Herbst and wives to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 423 East 76th St, 5 years 11,000

HABER, Annie P., and Wolf Rosenberg and Nathan Hutkopf; 211 East Broadway, collateral 3,000

HAMERSCHLAG, Joseph, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 84th St, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years. 30,000

HERTER, Maria A., and Peter, to William S. Kernochan; 68 Bayard St, 5 years 30,000

HICKOK, George S., and wife Ella Bernhard; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 104.11 ft s of 148th St, 3 years 8,000

HABERMAN, Simon, to S. Charles Welsh; n s of 116th St, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 52,000

HAVENS, James H., and wife to Edward and Henry Hirsh; 131st St, n w corner of 5th Av, 1 year 27,500

HOWLAND, Caroline, and Georgiana, to United States Savings Bank; s s of 55th St, 177 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years 23,000

KRAKOWSKI, Emil, and wife to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s s of Suburban St, 278.4 ft e of Marion Av, installments 8,880

LIES, George P., and wife to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 7 and 9 Waverley Place, 3 years 150,000

LEVY, Julius and Rose, to Estelle Aschenfelder and others, trustees of Jacob Aschenfelder, deceased; s s of 57th St, 180 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 8,000

LEVY, George W., to Selmar Hess; 33 and 35 North Moore St, 3 years 75,000

SAME to Emanuel Hellner and Moses J. Wolf; n s of North Moore St, 162 ft w of Varick St, (demand) 26,932

SAME to the Real Estate Elevator Company; same property, 1 year 920

LEWIS, Rebecca, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 587 1st Av, 5 years.. 6,000

MENDELSON, Joseph, and wife to Myer Behal; 248 West 23d St, 5 years 15,000

McGILLICUDDY, Joseph, to Sophie Baldauf; s s of 48th St, 125 ft w of 11th Av, 1 year 5,000

McGAVOCK, John, and Morris Mandelstein and wife to Winthrop A. Chanler and another, executors, &c., of John W. Chanler, deceased; s s of Westchester Av, 228 ft e of Bergen Av, 3 years.... 18,000

McGUIRE, Thomas J., and wife to Rose Lieber; w s of Amsterdam Av, 74.11 ft s of 132d St, 1 year 22,000

McTURCK, Robert, to William S. Buchanan; Lots 675 and 716, map of Village of Wakefield, 1 year 5,000

McGAVOCK, John, and Morris Mandelstein and wife to Philip Reilly and James P. Archibald; s s of Westchester Av, 228 ft e of Bergen Av, ½ year.... 2,544

MORNINGWEG, Wilhelm C. D., and wife to August Elmer; e s of Cypress Av, 19.9 ft n of 133d St, 5 years 4,000

MURPHY, Joseph, Jr., to Edward H. Kelly; 117 Manhattan Av, two mortgages, 1 and 2 years 2,000

NAGEL, Bertha L., to Thomas Allen; s s of 96th St, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 5,000

PETERS, Marie L., to Hanuchen Foltz; 311 East 10th St, 3 years 12,000

PERLHEFTER, John R., to Elizabeth Malone; w s of Southern Boulevard, 75 ft s of 145th St, 3 years 2,500

PICKEN, Charles E., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 137th St, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year 28,593

PICKEN, James E., to same; s s of 137th St, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year 11,425

POTTEBAUM, Herman H., and wife to Charles K. Bates and Sanford H. Steele, guardians of Florence and Edith Bates; n s of 120th St, 200 ft w of Pleasant Av, 3 years 15,500

RECKEWELL, Ada G. B., and husband to Frances D. Bowne; 144 East 33d St, 3 years 4,000

SAME to Harris D. Colt; same property, (installments) 1,375

ROTHSCHILD, Henry, to Chauncey F. Kerr; n w corner of 5th Av and 118th St, 2 years 33,000

SANDERSON, John R., and wife to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; w s of Vanderbilt Av, 428.10 ft s of 175th St, 1 year 2,500

SCHMIDT, Amelia R., and husband to Seymour P. Kursman; Lots 39 and 40, map of Village of East Tremont, 1 year. 250

SCHWEITZER, Henry, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 366 9th Av, 3 years 7,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Lambert Suydam; n s of 101st St, 125 ft e of Park Av, 5 months 19,000

SAME to same; n s of 101st St, 151 ft e of Park Av, 5 months 19,000

SAME to same; n s of 101st St, 229 ft e of Park Av, 5 months 19,000

SKALARSKY, Morris and David, to Minnie Kahn; 170 to 174 Lincoln Av, leasehold, secures notes 600

SMITH, Samuel W. B., and wife to William Hall's Sons; s s of 116th St, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 7 months 6,879

SMITH, Samuel W. B., and wife to the United States Life Insurance Company; s s of 116th St, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 2 years 27,000

SAME to same; s s of 116th St, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 2 years 27,000

STEINGRABER, Charles, to Charles Hohl; n s of Home St, 207.1 ft w of Tinton Av, 3 years 1,000

TOSTEVIN, Henry M., and Peter L. P., and wives to Henry H. and Nathan F. Vuoght; Grand St, n w corner of Wooster St, 1 year 7,000

WILLIAMS, Edward G., and Thomas Farley and wives, to Frederick W. Budd; w s of Prospect Av, 64.6 ft n of Freeman St, 3 years 3,000

WEBER, Louisa, to Annie Hussa; s s of 55th St, 81.6 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year.. 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BULKLEY, Justus L., and others, executors and trustees of Daniel B. Fayerweather, to Rosalie Corn $16,500

CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY to Corn Exchange Bank 25,000

COLE, John B., to Laura S. Mack 1

SAME to Emma M. Worms 1

CURCHILL, Lily W., and others, executors of Louis C. Hamersley, to Lily W. Churchill and others, trustees of Louis C. Hamersley 1

GALBRAITH, Andrew, to Paine Lumber Company, Limited 1

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Guarantee Company to Russell Sage.... 36,000

HARBECK, Charles T., to Mary Ann Diehl, owner and contractor 4,000

JONES, Louis M., to United States Trust Company of New York 30,000

KALLMAN, Victor, to Sophia Rothschild 1

MANDELBAUM, Herris, and another, to the Corn Exchange Bank 1

MEYERS, Adeline, to Fannie Bach 2,500

ROSENBAUM, Elizabeth, guardian of Julia C. Rosenfeld, to Julia C. Rosenfeld.... 1

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME Mission Society to J. G. William Pilgrim.. 19,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Margaretta L. and Florence H. Clark 18,000

SAME to John F. Adams and another, trustees of Alice S. Adams 6,500

SAME to Francis T. Robins, trustee of Amelia Robbins 15,000

SAME to Charles J. Peabody, Jr. 1,000

THE PORT MORRIS LAND AND IMprovement Company to Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 6 assignments 27,560

Lis Pendens.

6TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x97; Philip Schaefer against Henry J. Schle, executor, &c., of Margaretha Schle, deceased. (partition.)

MANGIN ST, e s, 75 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; also Mangin St, e s, 150 ft s of Delancey St, 25x100; Andrew Little against John Neely and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

170TH ST, s s, 122.6 ft e of Webster Av, 32.6x100; August Luchow against Anna, otherwise Anna Maria Jenne, individually, and as executrix of Charles F. Jenne, deceased, (to foreclose mortgage.)

36TH ST, n e corner of Broadway, runs n 105.9 x e 197.2 to 6th Av, x s 98.9 to 36th St, x w 150.11; Samuel Hird against Douglas H. Schneider, (warrant of attachment, two actions.)

BANK ST, 78 and 80, and West 11th St, 283; Walter D. Gubner and wife against Adolphus Gubner and others, (partition.)

2D AV, 663; Hugh F. Farrell against Mary A. Humes, (specific performance.)

HENRY ST, 62, and Market St, 23, s w corner; Solomon Jacobs against Rudolph G. Solomon and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

91ST ST, n s, 175 ft e of West End Av, 50x33.10 x50.1x33.10; Lewis A. Richards against Jennie E. Sentell and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

NORTH CHESTNUT-DRIVE, n s, Lot 96, map of Bronxwood Park, 40x100x40x99.5; Thomas Pincelli against Charles D. Shirmer, owner; Thomas Harris, contractor. SAME PROPERTY; the Putnam Foundry and Machine Company against same owner and contractor 225

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas Di Maria against Nils Petersen, owner and contractor 260

97TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 60x 100.11; McDougall & Potter against Margaretha Diehl, owner and contractor 270

142D ST, 307 West; Louis F. Manes against Charles F. Fontham and wife, as owners. 453

Orders under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896. 23

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 150th St, 51x75; Elizabeth Tracy, on Henry J. Braker, to W. D. Farley 906

SAME PROPERTY; same on same, to Allen L. Mordecai 2,593

4TH ST, n s, Lot 688, map of William's Bridge, William Bloomfield, on the Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company, to Andrew Bickhardt 120

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, May 18.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 100 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Equity Calendar.—3—Hummel vs. Guggenheim. 4—Huber vs. same. 5—Beyer vs. same. 6—Alder vs. same. 7—Reichenbach vs. same. 8—Goltby vs. same. 24—Healy vs. Knapp. 25—Pyatt vs. Haldo. 36—Blaisdell Paper Pencil Company vs. Eagle Pencil Company. 47—Hallt vs. Levy. 49—Doig vs. Southerland. 52—American Box Machine Company vs. Bird.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, O'Brien, Ingraham, and Parker, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Enumerated Motions.—46—Sheldon vs. Baumann. 24—Berzeviy vs. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company. 52—Sturz vs. Fisher. 68—Mitchell vs. Wier. 43—Hutton vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 17—Francisco vs. The Mayor, &c. 64—Floetti vs. Jonson Engineering Foundry Company. 48—Levy vs. Passavant. 50—Murray vs. Estes. 39—University Paper Bag Company vs. Fensley. 34—Heinberg vs. Manhattan Railway Company.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Well vs. Well. 2—Schattman vs. Schattman. 3—Oeters vs. Dempsey. 4—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Felix. 5—Bielstein vs. Pain's Spectacle Company. 6—Swick vs. Sullivan. 7—Brady vs. Jonasson. 8—People, &c., vs. Crowley. 9—Same vs. Hersberger. 10—Quinby Company vs. McAdams. 11—Buxton vs. Mahler. 12—Barth vs. Hemingsen. 13—Matter of Sheet Metal Work. 14—Kaiser vs. Cohen. 15—Isaacs vs. Nally. 16—O'Neill vs. Rogers. 17—Matter of Osborne, Son & Co. 18—People, &c., vs. Gartland. 19—Lockwood vs. Couch. 20—Ramsay vs. Doyle. 21—Remshen vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 22—Huber vs. Huber. 23—East River Savings Instit

LAUNCHING OF THE HOLLAND

A Tiny Torpedo Craft That May Revolutionize Naval Warfare of the World.

HER INVENTOR IS DELIGHTED

Submarine Tests Will Now Follow—Description of the Little Cigar-Shaped Vessel—Not Large Enough for Crew to Stand In.

ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., May 17.—Without celebration the Holland, the little cigar-shaped vessel owned by her inventor, which may or may not play an important part in the building of the navies of the world during the years to come, was launched from Lewis Nixon's shipyard this morning. Mrs. Nixon broke the bottle of wine on the craft's bow just as the last timber was sawed away and the boat began to slide down the ways into the water.

Owing to the peculiar shape and construction of the boat it was feared she might turn over when she struck the water from the ways, if launched in the ordinary manner, so the ways were extended twenty feet into the water, and the boat was launched from a stationary cradle. This device proved more satisfactory than a movable cradle could have, for the Holland slid slowly and smoothly down the ways until her stern was buried under the water, and then suddenly her stern came above the water and she floated clear of the ways.

The little turret on top of the boat was closed tight before the launching. No one was on board when the craft shot into the water. It was at first intended that one or two men should be on board, but Mr. Holland decided at the last moment to send the little craft into the water unmanned.

As soon as the boat was moored, Mr. Holland went on board and commenced the last inspection before the trials will be made. He was in high feather. The calculations made before the boat was commenced proved correct, so far as could be ascertained. The displacement and submersion were exact to an inch, and so far as can be told the boat has proved a success. She will now have several dock trials. Mr. Holland says no submarine work will be attempted until he has satisfied himself that everything runs smoothly.

Few boats built in recent years have attracted so much attention among naval officers as the Holland. If she proves a success, she might render the great floating forts of the nations useless, for she has the most powerful of all means of destruction, the torpedo, combined with the most effective of all armors, being invisible and traveling, in fact, under, beneath the water. She is something in the shape of a cigar. She is 50 feet 3 inches over all. Her screw is a four-foot one. The diameter at the greatest circumference is 10 feet 3 inches. She is calculated to travel 8 knots under water and 10 knots on the surface. Her submarine radius is 64 miles. Power is furnished by a gasoline engine while traveling on the surface, and by a dynamo while submerged.

It is calculated that the boat can be submerged from full afloat to full under in less than sixty seconds, and the recovery is expected to be made in about the same time. Owing to the great speed of the boat under water it is calculated that running at ten knots she can come close to an attacked ship, and, running with only her turret above water, making an object less than three feet in size to fire at, drop beneath the water and go under the ship within so short a time that a ship running at good speed cannot escape her. She can be backed as readily as she can be run forward.

The armament of the Holland is designed entirely for torpedo work. She carries no guns. Forward there is a tube by which, when afloat, the Holland can throw a torpedo above water. The range of this tube is about one mile. Forward and aft below the water line are tubes similar to those on our warships, and having a range of 100 yards. Five charges for the after tube, three for the forward submerged one, and six for the ariel tube will be carried. The full service crew of the Holland will consist of six men. Sleeping and living quarters there are none. There is no place a man can lie down. Sitting down is the only posture a man can take to obtain rest. Not being built for long trips, the boat needs no such quarters. Mr. Holland says that a boat of larger size built on the same lines could be made to accommodate a crew. There is no armor protection, the sheathing of the boat being of the kind used by the Government for the hulls of the warships.

Requests were made by the United States and other Governments for permission to have engineers from their navies on board during the trial trips. Mr. Holland will not accede. After the success of the boat is shown he will accommodate all representatives of the Governments, but not before. Mr. Holland would not say to whom he would sell the vessel, but it is believed he will give the Home Government the first chance. The plans upon which the vessel was built were unofficially approved by naval officers, and are patented here and abroad by Mr. Holland.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

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NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, LARGE AND small, with very good board; Summer prices. 42 East 21st St.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85TH AND 86TH STREETS. REOPENS OCTOBER 6TH.

PRIMARY AND INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENTS. Special attention paid to College Preparation. Wednesday Lectures in connection with studio work. Morning classes in Elocution and Gymnastics. Fully equipped Studio.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Established 1816.
Fall term begins Sept. 30.
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THE HELBURN SCHOOL.
35 WEST 90TH STREET.
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INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

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SMALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
John B. Diman (Harvard, A. M.) **Head Master**
Circular and references sent upon application.

THE OSSINING SEMINARY FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. Fuller, Principal. 40th year begins September 22d.

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A specialty of SUMMER RENTING of HIGH-GRADE PIANOS and the necessary arrangements for proper handling upon arrival at destination. Also
IVERS & POND PIANOS
RENTED, SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS, RENT APPLIED ON PURCHASE.
LOUIS J. JOSCELYN, 10 EAST 16TH ST.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted, also for sale, cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

JOHN McNEILL will speak
IN COOPER UNION AUDITORIUM,
8TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.,
AT NOON TO-DAY.
IRA D. SANKEY WILL SING.
Also in Broadway Tabernacle, corner 34th St. and Broadway, at 8 P. M. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for her chambermaid; a good, reliable, trustworthy servant, who thoroughly understands her work; highly recommended by present employer. Seen Tuesday and Wednesday at 720 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady closing her house would like to find place for competent, faithful girl for chamberwork and assist with waiting. Apply May 18, morning, at 154 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young Scotchwoman as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; or general housework in small family; country; no washing; good city reference. A. D. M., Box 216, 152 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady closing her house desires to place a chambermaid, who has been in her employ twelve years; willing to assist with other work. 6 West 51st St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to get a situation for a good girl as chambermaid; will assist with waiting. Can be seen at her present employer's, 236 East 15th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—By two girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, other as cook and laundress; city or country. Galvin, 814 East 37th St.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city references; willing to go to the country. 302 East 70th St., Young's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to place a first-class chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. Present employer's, 57 East 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; best of references. M. D., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid in first-class family; five years' reference from last place; can be seen. 411 West 32d St., Mrs. J. McCann's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By German Protestant girl as chambermaid, hairdresser; or take care of German children; country for Summer; city references. Schott's bell, 101 East 96th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—As chambermaid and waitress, or to do housework; city or country; city reference. 250 West 16th St., Reinsenia's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid or taking care of children. 237 East 74th St., Keenen's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to find a situation for chambermaid; to assist with other work and sew. Present employer's, 122 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By excellent chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city reference. 13 West 90th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in a private family; good references. 1,925 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Good city reference. Call, present employer's, 842 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—As chambermaid; assist washing, ironing; highest city references. 980 6th Av., Molloy's bell.

Cooks.

COOK—PARLORMAID and WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS, &c.—A lady closing her house for the Summer would like to find places in the country for three Swedish girls, whom she can recommend; a cook, no washing, wages, $25; parlormaid and waitress, wages, $20, and a laundress, $20, who would take a place as chambermaid at $18; personal references; will be disengaged June 1. Can be seen at present employer's, 57 West 46th St., between 10 and 12.

COOK—WAITRESS.—A lady going abroad wishes to secure places for two excellent and faithful servants, a cook and a waitress; preferably together and in the country. The maids can be seen at their present address, 731 Park Av., any time this week or next.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; full charge; milk, butter, do up preserves; where kitchenmaid is kept; wages $30 to $35; personal city references. Mary, 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By respectable Scotch girl as good cook; no objection to assisting with washing; go to country with family; good baker; best city reference; lady can be seen. 319 East 32d St., one flight up.

COOK.—By a respectable German woman as first-class cook in small American family; worked with chef three years; understands her duties; marketing; also good ice cream maker. 301 East 56th St., Housekeeper.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as cook; understands all kinds of meats, game, and soups; bread and biscuit maker; in American family; no objections to the country. 437 West 24th St.

COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—By two young Protestants; unexceptionable references; city or country; together or separate. Protestants, 267 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; all kinds of cooking, desserts, baking, pastry; makes good butter; best personal reference; no washing. 127 West 46th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—AS a cook and to do coarse washing; by a very reliable woman; city or country; most satisfactory personal reference. O'Brien, $44 7th Av., top bell.

COOK.—By a first-class Protestant cook in private family; city or country; best city and country references; lady from last place can be seen. Langtre's bell, 172 8th Av.

COOK.—By competent Protestant person; excellent family cook; city or country; first-class references; call all week. 234 West 31st St.; ring twice.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young North of Ireland Protestant woman as good cook and laundress; city or short distance in country; good reference. 155 West 27th St. Bright.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, and desserts; best reference; city or country. 212 East 114th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; best city reference; town or country. 238 East 54th St.

COOK.—By excellent family cook; coarse washing; personal reference. 1,387 3d Av., third floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, entrées, desserts; personal city reference. 512 3d Av.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook; three years' reference from her last employers. 244 East 30th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference. 486 8th Av.

COOK.—A lady wishes to secure a position for her cook; disengaged June 1. Call 85 East 56th St., Tuesday, 10 to 12.

COOK.—By a reliable young woman; excellent cook; two years' personal references. A. M., 950 6th Av.

COOK.—By respectable woman as competent cook in private family; best city references. 129 West 33d St., Room 9.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; has the best of family reference; willing to go to country; wages, $25. 323 East 37th St.

COOK, &c.—Cook, wash, and iron in a small family; best city reference. 317 East 33d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Elegant cutter; fit perfect; evening gowns, fancy waists, tailor dresses; good dresses made for $8, reference; go by day or home. Corbitt, 146 East 43d St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or NURSE.—By first-class North German, from Hanover; take full charge of one or two children; teaches German; best references. S. F., 322 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a widow woman as housekeeper for an elderly lady or gentleman; good cook; good reference. 212 West 25th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Accomplished young lady as housekeeper. Miss Maurdant, 340 West 59th St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework. Call, for two days, 451 West 44th St.

HOUSEMAID or PARLORMAID.—By competent housemaid or parlormaid; best city references. 112 East 54th St.; ring Bannan's bell.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid or to do upstairs work. Present employer's, 14 East 48th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT LADY'S MAID; EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER AND MILLINER; STYLISH; ACCOMPLISHED; EXTREMELY NEAT; GOOD HAIRDRESSER, PACKER, AND TRAVELER; REFERENCES. MISS CHAPMAN, 2,051 8TH AV.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS or CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By North of Ireland girl as lady's maid and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress; first-class reference. 141 West 60th St.; ring McPhillip's bell.

LADY'S MAID or NURSE.—By young German lady; good sewer; excellent packer; or take charge of grown children; references. Faber, 237 East 87th St.; no letters.

LADY'S MAID.—By an educated German as lady's maid; good seamstress and packer, and understands dressmaking; best city references. M. H., 950 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By French girl; good hairdresser; good seamstress; as lady's maid, or for grown children; city reference, H. T., 341 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French girl as lady's maid; will take care of grown children; good dressmaker. J. V., 341 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent lady's maid and seamstress; good packer; best city reference. 188 East 64th St., second bell.

MAID or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By educated, experienced North German as maid or nursery governess to grown children; dressmaker, seamstress, packer, traveler; excellent references; city or country. J. B., 15 Sutton Pl.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as competent laundress in a private family; two years' city references; lady can be seen. 194 East 76th St., second bell, right.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to go to the country for the Summer only; can do any kind of fine work; reference. A. Sutkin, 319 East 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Thoroughly experienced; understands all kinds of finest work; perfectly trustworthy; most satisfactory personal references. 642 3d Av., store.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young girl as first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork; first-class city reference. 4 West 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a woman as good laundress; best references. 349 West 49th St., Van Houtin's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a private family; best city reference. 447 West 50th St.; ring Brady's bell; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as first-class laundress; best city references. M. K., Box 325 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a reliable young Protestant North of Ireland experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. L. F., Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a professional nurse; just disengaged; physicians' and patients' highest references; chronic cases preferred; moderate. Rose, 1,620 Broadway.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; will take entire charge of infant from birth; will give the best references. 108 West 40th St., ring basement bell.

NURSE or MAID.—A lady would like to find a situation for a maid, who has lived with her over eight years, to take care of an invalid or old lady. Nurse, 4 West 53d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, well recommended woman as infant's nurse; will take full charge; city or country. 206 East 63d St.

NURSE.—By refined woman to nurse lady or gentleman; terms reasonable; seven years' references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By young Englishwoman; Protestant; as nurse to infant or grown children; best city references. S., Box 60, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—Competent, experienced; infant or young children; personal references. 172 East 96th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a neat young girl as parlormaid. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 603 Madison Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two competent girls, together or separate, as waitress and chambermaid; would assist with waiting or parlormaid; to go to the country; can be seen at present employer's, 9 West 39th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady would like to secure a good place for a very competent waitress; can be highly recommended in every particular. Call Tuesday morning, between 11 and 1 o'clock, 8 East 10th St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid; understands her duties thoroughly; best city reference. A. M., 530 6th Av.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to secure a position for her waitress and chambermaid; disengaged June 1. Call 85 East 56th St, Tuesday, 10 to 12.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a respectable girl as experienced waitress and assist with chamberwork; five years' city reference. 408 Amsterdam Av., Clancy's bell.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to find situation in Country for Summer for a competent waitress; will be disengaged June 1. Apply 49 East 20th St.

WAITRESS.—Thoroughly understands her duties; is competent and reliable; at present employer's, 150 West 59th St.; lady seen between 12 and 2 Tuesday.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; take full charge of dining room; serve all courses and wines; make salads, carves; best reference; country for Summer. 221 E. 44th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to find situation for waitress, whom she can highly recommend. 812 Lexington Av., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—As competent waitress; highest references. Present employer's, 28 West 11th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—By a respectable married couple to take charge of a private house during the family's absence; good reference. R. A., Box 287 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CARETAKER.—By young couple care of gentleman's house for Summer; no family; best references. G. W., 175 Utica Av., Brooklyn.

CARETAKER.—By young married couple to take care of private house for Summer. 530 6th Av.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—Butler and first-class cook by a French couple th private family; city or country; willing and obliging; five years' personal references. M. N., Box 293 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and COOK.—By French couple, having over ten years' experience and first-class references; fully capable in every respect. C. B., Box 297 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Lady leaving town for Summer wishes situation for first-class butler. 2 East 15th St., Tuesday.

BUTLER.—By Englishman, 28, married; private family; can furnish excellent city references; present employer can be seen. 14 East 48th St.

BUTLER.—By a butler. Inquire at employer's residence, 814 Madison Av.

BUTLER.—As butler in private family; English; age thirty. Present employer's, 24 East 62d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a young colored man; thoroughly competent; understands his business; good driver; willing and obliging, and useful; city or country; best of city reference. R. Daly, 66 West 138th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man who thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; will be found sober and capable in every respect; last employer can be seen, who will testify to ability. J. C., 108 West 54th St.

COACHMAN.—By a middle-aged colored man, married, as coachman; 18 years' reference; city or country. F. L., 940 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—First-class driver; excellent reference; neat appearance; sober, reliable. Matthew, care of Mr. Beekman, 806 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By young Englishman; thoroughly experienced; references unsurpassed. Smith, 554 3d Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Single, 30; knows his business thoroughly; greenhouses, water lilies, &c.; can use most tools; strictly temperate; wishes charge private place; long experience; good references. George Hubner, 311 East 9th St.

GARDENER.—Farmer and gardener by a man who thoroughly understands his business; over 20 years' first-class reference from one place. J. F., care Thorburn, 15 John St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young man; understands the care of horses and harness well; first-class recommendation, also, from last employer. P. B., 122 West 54th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or BUTLER.—As second man or single-handed butler; by young Englishman; single; understands all duties of an in-doors servant; reference from present employer. Butler, 203 East 48th St.

SECOND MAN.—Inquire at employer's residence, 814 Madison Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Married man, English, work of any kind; thoroughly understands the care of horses; all kinds of gardening; can milk; sober, obliging; lately landed; good references. Coachman, 538 2d Av.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man, Swede, as useful man on a gentleman's place; don't mind any kind of work. C. W., Box O. Y., 632 East 140th St.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young Swede; in the country; gentleman's place; take care of horses, cows, and garden; best references. Johnson, 147 East 26th St.

USEFUL MAN.—By a North of Ireland Protestant young man; in private family; good references. G. H., Box 459 1,242 Broadway.

Waiters.

WAITER and USEFUL MAN.—Private family or boarding house; good reference. M. Kenny, 628 East 17th St.

Miscellaneous.

HOUSEMAN.—23; private family; understands his duties; assist waiting; good valet; obliging; city reference; city or country. A. J., Box 67, 1,242 Broadway.

SUPERINTENDENT ON GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE; thoroughly experienced in every particular; capable of laying out new grounds if required; will be well recommended by late employer. J., care I. M. Thorburn & Co., 15 John St.

STENOGRAPHER AND REMINGTON OPERATOR.—American; experienced; best references; Harlem unobjectionable; $10. B., Box 198 Times Office.

TELLER, &c.—By a bank clerk; ten years' reference; in a bank or trust company; as a teller or bookkeeper; can furnish bond and reference. Bank Clerk, Box 133 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A young woman as nurse-in-training for a small hospital. Apply to Superintendent, Ossining Hospital, Sing Sing, N. Y.

WANTED—Good cook by the week until June 15. Apply, with references, 156 West 86th St., Tuesday and Wednesday.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A gentleman of good address, neat appearance, and experience, to secure advertising for a New York newspaper. Address S. S. L., Box 101 Times.

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NEW YORK.

Going to the Mountains?
Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure

AT MODERATE COST?

If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 2 Battery Place, 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 18 Astor Place, 787 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St.; ticket offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. In Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.

"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 525 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c.

On Saturday, May 29, Excursion Tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, June 1. J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, Prop.
LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE SULPHUR BATHING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE U. S.
PAMPHLETS ON APPLICATION.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

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CENTRAL PARK HOTEL.
Centrally located amidst the finest scenery and close to the best fishing grounds on the river. Rates moderate. Send for descriptive pamphlet. INGLEHART & WYLIE,
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SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, open from May to Dec.
CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON.
WM. B. ELMER, Propt.

Mononotto Inn Fisher's Island, N. Y. Opens June 15.
Seven miles seaward. Very accessible. For Booklets, &c., G. L. HOPPES, Bethlehem, Penn.

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Lake Placid, N. Y.
Heart of the Adirondack Mountains.
New Features, Golf Links, &c.
OPEN MAY 15TH TO OCT. 15TH.
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LONG BEACH HOTEL
and Cottages. Open early in June.
40 minutes from New York via L. I. R. R.
NEW BOULEVARD FOR DRIVING AND BICYCLING COMPLETED TO THE HOTEL.
NEW SANITARY PLUMBING THROUGHOUT.
New York Office, 203 Broadway.
A. E. DICK, LESSEE AND PROPRIETOR.

MANHANSET.
HOUSE & COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y. HOTEL REBUILT since fire, August, 1896.) Will open June 26th. The New York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Telephone, 19th St., 1277. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

"THE EDGEMERE."
Edgemere, L. I., near Arverne; new Summer resort, 16 miles from city; new hotel, magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; surf and still-water bathing, boating, and fishing; opens in June; three furnished cottages. Applications for rooms can be made at Gilsey House, N. Y. C. W. Shepherd, Manager. J. H. BRESLIN.

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ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, L. I.
Will open June 26th under new management. Thoroughly renovated and redecorated. Perfect sanitary arrangements.
JOHN O'CONNOR, Lessee,
N. Y. Office, Hotel Imperial.

MANSION HOUSE, Roslyn, L. I.—Beautiful scenery, fine roads, excellent table, 20 miles from city.

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CATSKILL, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 26TH.
June and July, $14.00 to $17.50 per week.
$3.00 per day.

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PAVILION HOTEL, New Brighton, S. I. now open. LYMAN RHODES.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE KITTATINNY,
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
Now open. The favorite Spring, Summer, and Autumn Resort. Largest and most attractively located hotel in the Delaware Valley. Send for booklet. W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

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"THE WISCASSET,"
Season of 1897 opens May 15th. House heated by steam. Rooms en suite with bath. Golf links. References exchanged with strangers.
I. D. IVISON, Manager.

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WILL OPEN JUNE 1, 1897.
"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."
A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season.
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YORK CLIFFS, MAINE.
Opens June 1st.
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Finest location on the North Shore. Uniformly cool. For plans and prices apply to Dr. AMMI BROWN.

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Right at water's edge; cool; no mosquitoes; no malaria. Send for illustrated booklet. Address FRED. MERRILL, Proprietor.

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Strictly first-class. A. F. KINZLER, Prop.

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SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
Grand Boulevard and West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Finest location in the city; two blocks from Central Park; two blocks from Hudson River; choice furnished rooms, with baths, by the week or month; families have home comforts; no cares; rates reasonable.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

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NEW JERSEY.

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WEST END HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
COTTAGES OPEN SATURDAY, JUNE 12.
HOTEL OPENS THURSDAY, JUNE 24.
A number of bathroom suites have been added to the cottages, and many marked improvements to the hotel. New York office, 115 Broadway, (Room 76.)
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SOMERSET INN, and Eight Cottages.
Open May 1st to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. and W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. A beautiful Summer resort. More attractive this season than ever. Altitude, 800 feet.
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AN ELEGANT NEW HOTEL,
WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.
VIRGINIA AV. AND BEACH,
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300 large suites, containing two to six windows each. "Terms moderate." Send for illustrated booklet.
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A SPLENDID FAMILY HOTEL.
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HOTEL STICKNEY, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.; 100 feet from ocean; excellent cuisine; transient, $2 to $2.50; week, $10 to $14. Send for booklet. L. V. STICKNEY.

LEGAL SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made by Hon. George P. Andrews, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New York, dated May 7, 1897, and filed on said day with the Clerk of the City and County of New York, the undersigned, Francis Higgins, as receiver of the North River Bank, in the City of New York, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, by Philip A. Smyth, Auctioneer, on May 26th, 1897, at 12 M., all his right, title, and interest in certain judgments, promissory notes, overdrafts, claims for overdrafts and other instruments, and certain bonds, stocks, and other securities, a list of which may be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 11 Pine St., or at the office of the receiver, No. 31 Nassau Street, Room 707.—New York, May 10, 1897.
FRANCIS HIGGINS, Receiver.
DURNIN & YATES, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 31 Nassau Street, N. Y.

EUROPE.

The Grand Pavilion in St. Paul's Churchyard commands the only complete view of the
DIAMOND JUBILEE CEREMONY
and procession. Prices from £15.
Apply early to R. W. PAUL, 44 Hatton Garden, London, E. C.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS

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FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, the NORTH and EAST. The Rhode Island and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Full night's rest; shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

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The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 24TH, 1897.
Leaving Desbrosses St., 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. at 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) On May 31 will leave on Saturday's time.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare $1. Excursion, $1.40.
Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P.M.; Sunday, 9 A.M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats will leave foot of Christopher Street every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 North River, foot West 24th St.
Ethiopia, May 22, noon | Furnessia, June 19, noon
Anchoria, June 12, noon | Ethiopia, June 26, noon
City of Rome.....June 5 and July 3
Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.
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New routes and best arrangements.
Select parties leaving MAY, JUNE and JULY, also
CHOICE VACATION TOURS.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York;
828 Chestnut St., Phila.; 332 Washington St., Boston.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Teutonic, May 19, Noon | Teutonic, June 14, Noon
Britannic, May 26, Noon | Britannic, June 23, Noon
Majestic, June 2, Noon | Majestic, June 30, Noon
Germanic, June 9, Noon | Germanic, July 7, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. MAASDAM.....Saturday, May 22, 10 A. M.
S. S. WERKENDAM..Saturday, May 29, 10 A. M.
First cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage, $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S.

SURFACE ROAD FRANCHISES

Action as to Sixth and Eighth Avenue Lines Postponed by Aldermanic Committee.

AWAITING COURT'S DECISION

Mr. Butler's Statement as to How the Work of Changing the Motive Power Will Affect New York Laborers.

When the meeting to hear further arguments against the continuation of the franchises on Sixth and Eighth Avenues to the Metropolitan Traction Company was called to order yesterday Chairman Parker of the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen announced that no further hearings will be held until after the courts have rendered their decision in the matter. The case is before the Supreme Court on an application for an injunction restraining the city from disposing of the franchises at a less price than is offered by Henry J. Braker. Mr. Braker has offered $2,000,000 in addition to the original cost of the roads plus 10 per cent.

Charles H. Butler, acting for Mr. Braker, and lawyer M. L. Towns of Brooklyn, representing a number of social and labor organizations, asked to be heard. Alderman Parker decided that their arguments could have no effect at this time, but consented that both should submit written statements.

Mr. Butler, in his statement, says, among other things:

"Look at Mr. Braker's offer and see if it is not businesslike. He offers a certain price for these franchises. I say that if Mr. Braker obtains them at the price named he can pay for them, change the motive power, and capitalize them, in stock and bonds, on a 5 per cent. basis, for at least $5,000,000 above cost and expenses.

"Now, one word as to the effort of the Metropolitan to work on the sympathies of the people and this committee as to the employment of labor. Do not be deceived. There will be no more employment of labor under the Metropolitan system than under Mr. Braker's, if he gets the franchises. The roads must be rebuilt and the labor employed, no matter who gets them. But so far as New York labor is concerned, I stand ready to show that there will be far more employment by Mr. Braker than by the Metropolitan.

"Resolutions are now pending before this board urging the charge of power on these roads, in order to give employment to the thousands of laborers of this city who today are unemployed.

"Gentlemen, I tell you those resolutions should be amended so as to state the real facts of the case. They should read: 'Whereas, There are many thousand workmen unemployed in our sister city, Philadelphia; and Whereas, The change of motive power of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue roads in this city will start up all the foundries in that city; Resolved, That the City of New York does hereby give free of charge to the Metropolitan system franchises for which New York City to-day can receive $4,500,000, in order that the Metropolitan Traction Company, a syndicate of Philadelphians, can employ 10,000 Philadelphia laborers in the iron foundries of that city.'

"That will be the effect of your resolutions, for I assert that the Metropolitan system has already given the contracts for all the iron work and forgings and castings, which constitute over 60 per cent. of the entire work, to the Philadelphia iron foundries, which are owned and controlled by the Philadelphia element of the syndicate, and so, instead of the New York foundries resounding the blow of the hammer, and glowing with the flames from the casting pits, they will be as dark and as silent as ever, and all that the New York labor market will obtain will be the mere digging of the trench and laying of the brick."

The points raised by Mr. Towns are that the Metropolitan Traction Company does not deal fairly with its patrons in the matter of transfers; that it is careless of the comfort and convenience of its passengers, and that, so far from seeking to better the condition of laborers by setting thousands of them to work, it has feelings only for the laborers when it needs their services or can excite sympathy by pretending to be actuated by motives for their good. Mr. Towns further argued that the city should acquire the franchises for itself.

POLICE CAPTAIN ARRESTED.

Had Himself Recorded on the Blotter and Reported His Own Case to Police Headquarters.

The unusual spectacle of a Police Captain being arrested in his own precinct by one of his own men for an alleged offense, in which he claims he was acting in the strict line of his duty, was witnessed in Brooklyn yesterday. It was Capt. Miles O'Reilly of the First Precinct, who not only submitted to arrest, but with much gravity ordered his name to be placed on the station blotter just like any other criminal, and then reported his own arrest at Police Headquarters.

The complainant in the case is "Kid" Royal, otherwise known as Henry W. Royal, the reformed gambler, who has been making a living in Brooklyn by giving lectures and selling the book exposing the tricks of gambling. His place is on Fulton Street, near Capt. O'Reilly's precinct. Last week he was closed up by O'Reilly, the Captain claiming that Royal was giving an illegal exhibition. Royal promised to get even, and yesterday Judge Brenner issued the warrant at his request. Royal set forth that by reason of Capt. O'Reilly's persecution he was losing $100 a day.

Capt. O'Reilly insisted upon an immediate examination, but Judge Brenner postponed it until to-morrow. "Royal," said the Captain in explanation, "is running nothing but a common show. I closed him up because he has not taken out a city license. There is no 'police persecution' in this case."

Royal, on the other hand, claims that he applied for a license, and was told that he did not need one.

CHURCH WINS ITS SUIT.

It Was All About an Electric Motor for an Organ.

St. Monica's Roman Catholic Church, through its pastor, Father Francis Leus, yesterday obtained a verdict of $349.90 in Part IV. of the City Court against the Phillips Electric Motor Company. Justice McCarthy, who presided, granted a thirty days' stay for an appeal.

In March, 1895, Father Leus paid the Dahl Electric Company $219 to put in a motor to pump wind for the church organ. According to the priest and his parishioners the motor was constantly out of order, and on Christmas, 1895, during an elaborate musical service, it gave out entirely, and, besides ruining the service, made so big a racket that the congregation became frightened and there was almost a panic. This was the third motor that had been substituted, and there and then electric power was abandoned in St. Monica's, and the present suit for $1,000 damages was instituted.

The Phillips Company, it was claimed, is the successor to the Dahl Company. This was denied by witnesses, but the jury held that it was, and rendered the verdict without leaving their seats.

THE PUBLIC BATH HOUSES.

Painted and Renovated and Ready to be Opened June 5.

At the Department of Public Works yesterday John C. Graham, Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, announced that the fifteen free public baths owned by the city have been overhauled, painted, and put in shape for the Summer. During the Winter they were stored at the foot of Henry Street, South Brooklyn, and it is there that the work of renovation has been done. They will be towed to the Erie Basin, and later to their respective Summer locations.

They will all be in place by June 1, and should the weather and water be warm enough they will be opened to the public June 5. It will take some days to get the baths from their present position, as the place is a mud flat, and they can only be floated at flood tide.

The baths will this year be located as follows:

East River—Market Street, Grand Street, Fifth Street, Eighteenth Street, Twenty-eighth Street, Fifty-first Street, Ninety-first Street, One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street.

Hudson River—Duane Street, Horatio Street, Twentieth Street, Fiftieth Street, and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

The Battery bath will also be open as usual.

ROYAL
ROYA
KING POW
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure

LEGAL NOTES.

AN OLD WILL CONSTRUED.—Justice Lawrence, in Supreme Court Special Term, yesterday gave a decision in a suit brought by Warren Ferris against John Ferris and others which involved mainly the construction of the will of James Ferris, made sixty-five years ago. The testator, by his will, gave his wife the use of what was called the Bayard Street property, and certain personalty, and directed his executors to sell and dispose of all the rest of his estate. He then divided his estate into ninths, five of which he gave absolutely to five sons, the other four-ninths going, by separate clauses, to his executors in trust for his other children, three daughters and one son. The interests of all the beneficiaries, or of their children, have long ago vested in eight-ninths of the estate. The remaining ninth was given to the executors in trust for Sarah Ferris, a daughter; and the executors were empowered to pay her the whole or any part of the principal at any time, in their discretion. The executors, now long since dead, never disposed of the real estate, notwithstanding that five of the children had absolute title in fee to five-ninths of it, and they or their heirs at law are made parties defendant in the action. Sarah married a Mr. Hicks, and survived him many years. She died in 1889, without children, leaving quite a large estate, exclusive of the property received from her father. By her will she gave Warren Ferris, the plaintiff, her residuary estate. The Bayard Street property was taken for school purposes, and Sarah's share was paid to her executor, she having died pending the proceedings. She was concededly fully able to care for her property. Justice Lawrence says he cannot find that the trustees ever determined to divest themselves of their trust, and to vest the ninth share in Sarah absolutely; that the will gave her no power to dispose of the share held in trust for her, in case the executors did not deem it best to exercise the discretion to transfer it to her absolutely, and therefore, as she died childless, her share went to her father's heirs at law.

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MOTORMAN CONFRONTED WITH SUDDEN EMERGENCY.—Charles Bittner, a bright and intelligent lad, a little over eight years old, in October, 1892, was running from the south side to the north side of a street in Buffalo, and there being between the car tracks of the Crosstown Street Railway Company and the sidewalk a manure wagon, drawn by a pair of horses, he ran in front of it, and coming upon the south track within four or five feet of a car then going eastwardly, was struck by it. The car passed over him, and then upon the reverse action being given by the motorman in his effort to stop the car it passed backward over his body. One witness testified he saw the boy try to raise himself after the car had first passed over him, and before he succeeded in doing so he was again struck down and crushed by the backing of the car. This evidence was contradicted. The Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge Gray, has reversed the judgment of the General Term of the late Superior Court of Buffalo affirming judgment in the suit of Frank Bittner, as administrator, against the company, to recover damages for the boy's death. The two Judges who held the General Term divided in opinion, the effect of which division was to affirm the judgment. The Court of Appeals holds that a railway company is not responsible for an accident from an error of judgment on the part of a motorman during an emergency brought about by the carelessness of the plaintiff's intestate. In such a case, where the negligence of the deceased, in the first instance, is fully established, and the subsequent carelessness of the motorman resulting in the accident depends upon doubtful and conflicting evidence, the defendant is entitled to have the jury fully and explicitly instructed as to the rule of liability here stated, and failure on the part of the trial Judge to give such instruction, upon request, is reversible error.

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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT IN TRUST.—William F. Dubois in his lifetime deposited $4,086 in the Union Dime Savings Institution, in an account with "William F. Dubois, Trustee for Eleanor H. Decker." Mr. Dubois and Mrs. Decker were brother and sister. He was a widower, and had been for four years, but remarried within three months after the deposit was made. About a year afterward he transferred $1,000 from the deposit to an account which he opened in the name of his wife, Lavinia A. Dubois. Three years later he transferred the remainder, $3,552, to a new account, in trust also for Mrs. A. L. Dubois. He died in 1894, leaving the money on deposit. In a suit by Mrs. Decker against the bank to recover this money, a judgment in her favor has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division. The court held, by Justice Hatch, that the question whether, where money was deposited in the first instance as in this case, such act constituted a declaration of trust depended upon the intention of the parties; to be determined as one of fact from all the circumstances surrounding the transaction. The finding of the court that the intention existed in the mind of the depositor, when he opened the account, to thereby divest himself of the title to the fund and vest it in Mrs. Decker had the support of sustaining testimony, and, the trust being once established, it is irrevocable in the absence of any reservation of power of revocation.

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A CIVIL JUSTICE NOT A CITY OFFICER.—When Civil Justice Richard N. Arnow of the Twelfth District Civil Court appointed John N. Stewart as clerk of the court, about a year ago, the latter was a member of Assembly from Westchester County. Controller Fitch refused to pay Mr. Stewart's salary, claiming that he was ineligible under Article 3 of Section 7 of the Constitution of the State of New York, which provides that "No member of the Legislature shall receive any civil appointment within this State, or the Senate of the United States, from the Governor, the Governor and Senate, or from the Legislature, or from any city Government, during the time for which he shall have been elected, and all such appointments, and all votes given for any such member for any such office or appointment shall be void." The Second Appellate Division, to which the case was transferred, has decided, in a suit by Mr. Stewart against the city, upon submission of the controversy on an agreed statement of facts, for the plaintiff, holding that this provision of the Constitution does not render invalid the appointment referred to, a Justice not being an officer of the city Government.

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REMOVAL OF ADMINISTRATOR.—The Surrogate of Richmond County, in a proceeding by Mary L. Engelbrecht for the removal of Edward Sprague and Abigail Journeay, as administrators, because of an alleged conspiracy on their part to swindle the estate, decided against the petitioner upon the question of conspiracy, but directed that, if the provisions of the decree in respect to the conduct of a certain action brought against the administrators should be disregarded, the petitioner should have the right to make an ex parte application to the court for the immediate removal of the administrators and for her appointment as administratrix. The Second Appellate Division, by Justice Hatch, has directed a reversal of the decree, holding that in so far as it provided for the removal of the administrators upon an ex parte application, and for the appointment of the petitioner as administratrix in their stead, it was absolutely void; that the decree was also erroneous in awarding costs to both parties, payable out of the estate, as, except in certain specified cases, of which the present was not one, costs were never allowed to an unsuccessful party.

For Brooklyn's Public Works.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday appropriated $15,000 to build an administration building on the County Almshouse grounds.

The Committee on Water and Drainage reported in favor of the following appropriations: $6,000 for a laboratory, $10,000 for a pumping station at the Ridgewood engine house, and $50,000 for the Gravesend and New Utrecht water plant.

SALE OF SUMMER SILKS.
ELEVENTH STREET STORE.

25,000 yards of Twilled Foulard Silks—including large representations of Blue-and-White and Black-and-White,
50 Cents per yard.

5,000 yards rich quality fancy silk, changeable grounds,
60 Cents per yard.

100 pieces Chené Taffetas,
75 Cents.
Same as sold at $1.25.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

DENY COL. BLOOM'S CHARGE

Statements by J. Murray Mitchell and Mr. Dos Passos About the Credit Foncier Plan.

NO PLAGIARISM IN THE SCHEME

Congressman Says He Knew Nothing of His Partner's Project and the Latter that He Had No Knowledge of the Colonel's Paper —Would Welcome His Co-operation.

Congressman John Murray Mitchell of the Eighth New York District and John R. Dos Passos talked yesterday of the charges made by Col. J. E. Bloom, Chairman of the Committee on Organization of the Democratic Honest-Money League, and published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, that Mr. Mitchell had violated confidence and that Mr. Dos Passos was a plagiarist. The accusations came of the publication of Mr. Dos Passos's plan of credit foncier banking to relieve farmers and others in the West and Southwest. Col. Bloom claimed that he had a plan, based on the German system of land-credit debenture-currency companies, and that Mr. Dos Passos "stole his thunder."

"I have read with great interest," said Mr. Mitchell, "the articles about Mr. Dos Passos's plan for easing the stringency of money in the West and Southwest.

"I am glad to find that he has taken up this subject, but this was the first intimation that I had ever received that he was even thinking of such a matter.

"I was surprised to find in the account in THE NEW YORK TIMES that my friend Col. Bloom, thought that Mr. Dos Passos had received his inspiration from him through me.

"I had the pleasure of seeing Col. Bloom in Washington several months ago. He spoke to me about some plan that he had in mind, which was based upon the German system of general land mortgages, and stated that he had written some papers on the subject. He had spoken to Gen. Alger also about it, and he stated that he would be happy to send me a copy of the papers. I told him that I should be happy to receive them. He sent me a copy of the papers, which I am sorry to say that I have never been able to read or look at, owing to my numerous other duties in Washington, but which I have been looking forward to reading during the Summer months.

"I never mentioned Col. Bloom's name or his plan to Mr. Dos Passos, have never had any talk with him about the matter until this morning, when I went to his room and chaffed him about his eleemosynary plan to furnish money to the South and Southwest."

Mr. Dos Passos said in regard to Col. Bloom that he had heard of the gentleman once, about three weeks ago, through Col. McCook of New York, and he invited him to send Col. Bloom to him, but he has never had the pleasure of meeting him.

Mr. Dos Passos added that he does not claim any originality for his plan. It has been in existence in France since 1852 and in Germany for over a hundred years. All he is trying to do is to adapt the European system to the needs of this country. He has no ambition of his own in connection with the matter, but is actuated simply by a desire to assist the farmers, of which he is unfortunately one.

Col. Bloom, Mr. Dos Passos said, has the same opportunity of coming into the proposed company as any other respectable citizen has, and any suggestions which he will make will be received and adopted if they are practicable, and if he displays a proper ability and energy he can occupy the highest position in the company.

Mr. Dos Passos further stated that he and the gentlemen interested with him had been engaged about a year in this matter, and that he never had the slightest knowledge of any plan of Col. Bloom, and that upon hearing of him through Col. McCook he invited him at once to send him to see him.

A CHICAGO VIEW UPON IT.

Banker Forgan Tells Why the Plan Would Not Work.

CHICAGO, May 17.—James B. Forgan, President of the First National Bank, whose name was connected with the planning of a gigantic financial organization, in a New York dispatch, says he never heard of the scheme before. Mr. Forgan then said the proposed scheme of a company with a capital stock of $100,000,000 to lend money to the farmers of the West and South at a rate per cent. of about one-half of what they can now borrow money would surely be a failure. "Experience has proved," said Mr. Forgan, "that enterprises of this kind cannot be successful. The Credit Foncier of France even has done away with the loaning of money on land as originally the plan, and now simply conducts a banking business. The scheme had its origin in this country, but proved a failure.

"If the working people contribute their money to any such scheme as this, as it is suggested they will, they will surely lose it. Another thing that makes me think there is nothing in the story at all is that if any man could get together $100,000,000 to loan at any such rate of interest as it proposed, he would be a fool to go out hunting up farmers to loan it to when the brokers in New York would fall all over themselves offering this, that, and the other security that would be better than anything the farmers could offer.

"The cost of conducting such a company, too, would be something enormous. The head of a company with $100,000,000 capital would have to be paid a very large salary, and there would be many high-salaried men under him. Then there would have to be men employed to go into the country and look up farmers who wanted to borrow, and there would be the expense of examining titles and a lot more. I can't see where there would be any profit to anyone concerned with such an organization, and I think it very improbable that there will be such a one."

Young Leonard Was Drowned.

Joseph Costero, sixteen, and Michael Leonard, fifteen years old, both of 21 Spring Street, while fishing in the East River off One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street yesterday afternoon, had their boat overturned by a passing coal barge. They kept afloat until they reached the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, where Costero was rescued by some men from a brick barge. Leonard was swept under the barge and drowned.

To Entertain Mr. Van Cott.

Postmaster Charles W. Dayton said yesterday that at midnight Saturday he will turn over his office and the Government property in his possession to his successor, Cornelius Van Cott. Before giving up the office, Mr. Dayton will give a reception between 6 and 9 P. M. Saturday, at the Post Office, to Mr. Van Cott. The heads of all the departments in the postal service have been invited to take part in the reception and partake of the collation which will follow.

THE LEONA FIRE VERDICT

Everybody Is Exonerated from Blame for the Ocean Horror That Cost Thirteen Lives.

CAUSE OF THE BLAZE UNKNOWN

Many Matches Stored on the Ship, but Witnesses Declared This Had Nothing to Do with the Fire—Covering of the Bagging Not Fire-Proof.

A Coroner's jury yesterday decided that the fire on the Mallory Line steamer Leona on the night of May 8, whereby thirteen persons came to their death, was accidental. The verdict exonerated from all blame the Captain of the vessel, James Wilder, the crew, and the management of the Mallory Line.

Coroner Hoeber was in charge of the inquest. For a number of days he has been investigating the causes of the fire, examining witnesses privately, and issuing subpoenas. As a result, yesterday his room in the Criminal Court Building was crowded with officers, crew, and passengers of the steamer.

Four of the jury are in the shipping business. It was made up as follows: M. Kuppee of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, J. S. Watson of the Cunard Line, W. L. Rogers of the New Bedford Steamship Line, Edward Boas of the Hamburg Line, A. Shafer, H. King, Jacob Cohen, Peter Schulte, David Cohen, Mark Arnheim, and Edward Seabury.

The first witnesses were Roundsman Schneider and Policeman Cormick of the Old Slip Police Station. They were the first on board after the Leona made fast to her pier on returning. Both testified to the position in which the bodies were lying and to the conditions on the ship generally. The policeman said:

"I saw many bundles of matches, some of them burned, some of them not, lying below deck, where the fire started. This was to the rear of the quarters occupied by the burned passengers."

Capt. James Wilder, who has commanded the Leona for seven years, was the third witness. He lives at 59 Patchen Street, Brooklyn. The vessel left port, he said, at 3:45 P. M., May 8. He knew nothing of the passengers except from a list given to him, and knew nothing whatever about the cargo, which had been put in by stevedores under the control of other men. He was in bed when the fire started, about 2:25 o'clock the following morning, and was awakened by the first officer.

"I jumped up," he testified, "and went to the pilot house. All hands were called up, and as soon as I ascertained that the fire was in the steerage I had one stream of water after another turned in there until fifteen were in use. When the fire was under control there we went down into the hold and fought it there, and that was soon under control.

Origin of the Fire a Mystery.

"It was impossible," answered the Captain, in response to a question, "for us to go down in the forward part of the ship where the steerage passengers were. The smoke poured from the stairways in great volumes."

"Do you know how the fire started?" asked Coroner Hoeber.

"I do not."

"Did you have matches on board?"

"I have learned since that we had. We usually carry matches in the cargo. They are always stored where they can be easily got at, and thrown overboard in case of fire. No other cargo that is inflammable is put near the matches."

"How near to the steerage were these matches?"

"Not less than thirty-five feet away."

"When I went on board," said the Coroner, "matches were everywhere within five feet of where the burned bodies were."

"Well," said the Captain, "we had been playing streams of water on the fire, and the matches had been swept everywhere and likely broken."

"Do you think the matches had anything to do with starting the fire?"

"No," replied the Captain. "I do not. The fire must have started from some other caused and spread there. The fire, in my opinion, was one of those unfortunate accidents the blame for which could not be charged to any one."

In reply to another question of the Coroner, the Captain said that in a portion of the steerage occupied by the passengers bagging had been stored inclosed in covering marked "fire-proof."

"If it was not fire-proof," remarked the Coroner.

"No, it was not," the Captain said emphatically, "and I won't believe that story again." The matches, he added, could not have ignited by friction caused by the vessel rocking, for the sea was calm and the vessel did not rock.

Captain's Story Corroborated.

The story told by Capt. Wilder, with the exception of a few details, was repeated by all the other witnesses of the fire. Before they took the stand, however, Dr. Otto H. Schultze, the Coroner's physician, testified that the thirteen people were first asphyxiated and afterward burned.

Frank M. Wallace, the first officer, was in charge of the vessel when the fire started. He said the smoke became too dense for any one to go below. "But," he added, "the passengers and sailors who had been burned must have lost their heads. Otherwise they could have escaped. They were all aroused in time, and must have delayed to gather up their belongings. The stairway leading to the main deck was thirty-two inches wide.

Martin Lance, a sailor on the Leona, corroborated Mr. Wallace as to warning the steerage in time. Inspectors of Steam Vessels Barret and Petri testified that they had discovered nothing as yet which places the blame on any one.

G. Schultkut, a steerage passenger, said he did not smell any sulphur. Henry L. Carr, Superintendent of the Mallory Steamship Pier, said there is nothing unusual in storing matches on the main deck. The matches were about forty-five feet from the steerage. The bagging was in an empty steerage compartment.

Coroner Hoeber read the Revised Statutes of the United States as to passenger steamers carrying inflammable material, and the jury retired. It was out fifteen minutes.

Ellen Halley's Heirs Hard to Find.

An advertisement in a morning paper yesterday asked the relatives of Ellen Halley of Waterford, Ireland, and later of this city to communicate with Lawyer Joseph Keane of 154 Nassau Street. Ellen Halley came to this city thirty-five years ago and worked for many years as a scrub woman in downtown office buildings. She quit working about seven years ago, and began a life of roaming from lodging house to lodging house. Finally, because of her drinking habits, she became what is known as a "police lodger." She was sent to the Island many times, and in 1892, while serving ninety days there, she died. When her ragged clothing was searched two bank books were found showing that she had $3,000 to her credit in the Bleecker Street Savings Bank. Lawyer Keane wants to find the rightful heirs to the money. He has been advertising in Irish papers for them for years without result.

Cloth, work, style, price—each and all, we give better than the cheap tailor.

And yet, some of you young men are won by the sound of made-to-order.

We don't make to order, but we make to fit.

We give you your money's worth, and your money back if you want it.

$10 to $26.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

A TRUANT SCHOOL OPENED.

It Will Accommodate Fifty Boys and Severe Discipline Is Promised for Offenders.

A truant school—the only one of its kind in the city—was formally opened yesterday at 215 East Twenty-first Street. The building was formerly known as the Henrietta Home of the Children's Aid Society. The Board of Education purchased it a few months ago for $40,000. The school is not yet fully furnished, and has as yet no tenants but Attendance Officer Locke, who is to be the head master in charge, and a housekeeper.

It is not intended that lodging and tuition at the school shall be free. The parents or guardians of boys—only boys will be admitted—committed there will have to pay for their keep at the rate of $110 per year for each boy. The system of commitment is simple. Twenty truant officers, scattered all over the city, will watch the attendance at the schools and investigate the complaints of parents and teachers. A complaint, if ascertained to be well founded, will be submitted to the City Superintendent, who will sit in judgment on the culprit and hear his defense. If the City Superintendent decides that the boy's guardians are to blame, they will be summoned to a City Magistrate's court to explain. If the boy is in fault, and is adjudged incorrigible, he will be committed to the truant school until evidence of reform is reported by Mr. Locke.

The school will receive not only truants, but any boys against whom there is complaint suitable for school discipline to deal with. And the discipline will be severe. There will be no whipping, but the boys will have to do all the housework of the school, except the cooking, and will be made to earn all the favors they receive. There is accommodation for fifty boys at the school. The truant officers, or Inspectors, who have been at work for several days, have already a long list of candidates for the punishments provided.

FOR THE EXPOSITION OF 1900.

American Chamber of Commerce of Paris Issues a Circular.

The American Chamber of Commerce of Paris, an organization formed to facilitate commercial intercourse between France and the United States, has issued a circular regarding the Universal Exposition to be held in Paris in 1900, and calling attention to the opportunities it will afford for illustrating to the world the resources of the United States and the achievements of its people in the various departments of human activity. The Chamber urges Congress to legislate upon the matter at once and to make liberal appropriations, arguing that it is essential that official action be taken at the earliest possible moment, and that a Commissioner be appointed through whom intending exhibitors can make speedy and faorable arrangements. In tendering all the aid in its power, the Chamber asks that it be afforded formal recognition and representation in the organization of the American department. The circular is signed Stephen H. Tyng, President, and countersigned George R. Ostheimer, Honorary Secretary.

MEETING OF THE PARK BOARD.

Col. Waring Would Review His Forces in Union Square.

At the meeting of the Park Board yesterday, Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring asked permission to erect a reviewing stand at Union Square for the parade of the Street Cleaning Department employes May 27.

He also complained that shrubs and flowers were taken by children from Central Park and strewn along the streets. The board ordered that the ordinance against carrying shrubs or flowers from the Park be rigidly enforced. The application for the stand will be granted at the next meeting.

Plans for the new wing of the Museum of Natural History and the improvement of the walks of Riverside Drive were approved. It was voted to run the Central Park carrousels up to 8 o'clock P. M.

An application from the West End Association, for the placing of the equestrian statue of Gen. Sherman at Seventy-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, was ordered on file, as was one from the organization known as Nature's Young Preservers, for power to put out of the city parks persons found injuring birds or shrubbery.

SILVER SERVICE PROGRAMME.

Cruiser Brooklyn Will Receive the Citizens' Gift on Saturday.

The details of the presentation of the silver service to the cruiser Brooklyn have finally been arranged. The ceremonies will take place next Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock on the quarterdeck of the ship at the foot of Main Street, in the Navy Yard. The programme will be as follows:

"Columbia," to be sung by the audience and fifty school children, led by Prof. A. R. Caswell.

Invocation.

Address, C. A. Schieren, Chairman of Brooklyn Citizens' Committee, ex-officio.

Presentation of the silver service by Mayor Frederick W. Wurster. Response by Capt. Frederick A. Cook.

"America."

Benediction.

About 900 invitations have been issued to the contributors to the fund, each contributor receiving two tickets. In addition a large number of guests from this city and Brooklyn have been invited, including naval men, Government officers, heads of city departments, and Aldermen. Secretary Long also is expected to be present.

The cruiser will arrive at the yard tomorrow.

Arthur Scroggs's Body to be Shipped.

The body of Arthur Scroggs, the sea Captain who was drowned near Victoria, British Columbia, and which, while in transit for Europe, found its way to the Morgue because not properly addressed, will be forwarded to-morrow on the steamship Paris. Mrs. Scroggs sailed on the St. Louis last week, supposing that the body of her husband was also aboard.

Brooklyn's Annual Police Parade.

The annual parade of the police of Brooklyn will take place on Saturday afternoon. There will be 1,200 men in line. The line of march will be from the Bedford Avenue Fountain, through Bedford Avenue to Lafayette Avenue, to Schermerhorn Street, to Clinton Street, to Remsen Street; thence past the City Hall for review.

Bishop of Jamaica Here.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship Altai from Kingston, Jamaica, was the Right Rev. Enos Nuttall, Bishop of Jamaica and Primate of the West Indies. He is en route for London.

Sale of
Fine Foreign Printed
Organdies & Grenadines,
(from our Wholesale Dept.)
—35c. & 40c. qualities—
18 cts.
per yard.

Printed Irish Dimities
—25c. quality—
15 cts.
Scotch Lappet,
—35c. quality—
15 cts.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

MODEL HOMES IN COLONIES

A Philanthropic Project for Bettering the Condition of Workingmen and Their Families.

FIRST YEAR OF THE COMPANY

Two Settlements Planned and Several Pieces of Property Have Been Purchased — Many Applications in for Cottages Yet to be Erected.

The officers and Directors of the City and Suburban Homes Company, whose aim it is to provide model homes for working people, held their first annual meeting in the small hall of Cooper Union yesterday afternoon. D. O. Mills, R. Fulton Cutting, Adrian Iselin, Jr., and Elgin R. L. Gould were elected to succeed themselves as Directors to serve three years.

The first annual report was submitted to the stockholders. It announced that the company contemplated the development of two suburban colonies, one on Long Island and the second in upper New York. This separation of location was intentional, the idea being that the convenience of workers throughout a greater area was subserved by such an arrangement.

One colony will be in the old town of New Utrecht, within the limits of the present City of Brooklyn, where 528 lots have been purchased. It can be reached by trolley for a single fare from the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry or the Brooklyn Bridge, and is but an hour's ride from City Hall, New York. The company purposes erecting 100 cottages of pleasing design and durable construction at an early date.

Other sites have been purchased at very favorable terms. Nineteen lots between Amsterdam and West End Avenues, on West Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Streets, were exchanged for the company's stock by Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, who also subscribed $100,000 to the capital stock of the company. This site is considered as peculiarly well adapted for the needs of the class the company was formed to benefit. It is not only within a desirable residential section of the city, but it almost borders upon two of the most densely populous blocks in the city. In that quarter there is a demand for house accommodation almost comparable to that in Sanitary District A of the Eleventh Ward.

Excavations on this site have been finished, the foundations are well advanced, and the cornerstone will be laid within a few days. The group of buildings, when completed, will consist of five stores and 375 family apartments of two, three, and four rooms.

The company has also purchased the site of the Colored Home and Hospital at East Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Streets and First Avenue, but will not come into full possession of it until next April.

Applicants for the company's suburban homes already number over 800, and include such classes as mechanics, clerks, letter carriers, and others earning moderate salaries. The fiscal year expired April 30, and up to that date $489,308 had been received on capital account, and there remained $287,052.84 in the bank.

The City and Suburban Homes Company was incorporated last July as a business corporation, but stock was not offered for sale until last December. Among the promoters of the enterprise have been Jacob Schiff, Richard Watson Gilder, J. Pierpont Morgan, Morris K. Jesup, Seth Low, John D. Rockefeller, and other philanthropists. The officers of the company are: President—Elgin R. L. Gould; Vice President—Samuel D. Babcock; Chairman of the Board of Directors—R. Fulton Cutting; Treasurer—Charles Stewart Smith; Secretary—Arthur W. Milbury.

SIGHTED A BIG FLEET.

Lot of Sailing Craft Met by the Steamship Massachusetts.

Capt. Bocquet of the Atlantic Transport Line steamship Massachusetts, which arrived yesterday from London, reported that on May 10 he passed a fleet of fifty-four sailing vessels. They were not fair distant; all were eastward bound, and all were close hauled on the starboard tack, beating against a moderate easterly wind.

They were of every variety—ships, barks, and brigs, and a few schooners, and of several nationalities, many of the smaller craft, apparently fishermen, bound home from the banks. They presented a magnificent spectacle as they leaned to the wind, the sun reflecting brightly their canvas.

The great number in company indicated that there had been an extended locality of calm further to the west, in which one after another coming up had been corralled.

On the same day in latitude 48 degrees 35 minutes, longitude 26 degrees, the Massachusetts spoke the bark Woodville of Fleetwood bound east, and later the four-masted bark Dowan Hill of Glasgow, from Portland, Ore., for Liverpool; the ship Cambrian Hill of Liverpool, bound east, and the ship Roby of Liverpool, from Sydney, N. S. W., for London.

The White Star Line freight steamship Cevic, which came in yesterday, sighted two sailing vessels on Tuesday last in about the same latitude and longitude.

Claims a Big Commission.

Martin J. Ward has obtained two attachments, aggregating $31,483, against Douglas H. Schneider on a claim for commission for finding a tenant to rent the proposed Herald Square Hotel, at Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street. Mr. Ward said he was to be paid part cash and part in bonds of a company and has received $500 cash. The attachment was obtained against Mr. Schneider on the ground that he resides at South Orange, N. J. The attachment was served on a bank here by Deputy Sheriff Loub, and a lis pendens was filed against the property at Thirty-sixth Street, north side, Broadway to Sixth Avenue.

Colored Dress Goods.

Fine quality wool Grenadine-Canvas, 48 inches wide. A variety of shades of green, blue, brown, lilac and beige 75 cents per yard; formerly $1.25 per yard.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S — EVERY EVENING, 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2. The Circus Girl. "MERRIEST PLAY IN TOWN." Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earl, James Powers, Cyril Scott. Catchy music! unceasing fun! chic costumes! spectacle!

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL. THIRD MONTH. Last 5 Nights. GAYEST MANHATTAN. Next Week—Entire New Programme.

LYCEUM — at 8:30. 4th Av. & 23d. Matinée Thurs. & Sat., 2:10. A Rollicking farce.—Herald. 2d month of the Merry Success. Mysterious Mr. Bugle, with ANNIE RUSSELL and JOSEPH HOLLAND.

WEBER & FIELDS'S Music Hall, B'way & 29th St. Mats. Tues. & Sat. MR. NEW YORK, ESQ., Cake Walk, Poker Game, "Tess," & "Circus Horse."

CASINO. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Tri Star Co. LAST WEEK Souvenirs Wed., May 19. Russell, Fox, De Angelis, Stange and Edwards's THE WEDDING DAY. May 25—THE WHIRL OF THE TOWN.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX AND GRAND CONCERTS. CINEMATOGRAPH Exhibits every hour from 1 to 5, 8 to 10.

Knickerbocker Theatre. 38th St. & B'way. LAST 5 NIGHTS. LAST SATURDAY MAT. BOSTONIANS in THE SERENADE Next Monday—"A ROUND OF PLEASURE."

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Ev'gs. 8:20. Mat. Saturday. 4TH CROWDED MONTH. NEVER AGAIN.

St. Nicholas Music Hall, 66 St. & Col'bus. May Howard, Mlle. Oceana, Mos and Goodrick, Rexa and Ascot, Urline Sisters, Myers Basset Co., W. H. Barber, 3 Sisters Lane, 20 others. Adm. 25c.; Res'd, 50c.

HERALD SQ. Theatre. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Special Souvenir Mats., Wed., May 19th and 26th. THE GIRL FROM PARIS. 200TH SOUVENIR PERFORMANCE, May 24.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. LAST 5 NIGHTS. LAST SAT. MAT. UNDER THE RED ROBE.

GRAND OP. HOUSE. Ev'gs. 8. Mat. Wed. Sat. 2. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. OLD VERSION.

OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN BARONESS BLANC, Vaudeville, Extravaganza.

Harlem Opera House. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2. ADA REHAN, with Mr. Daly's Co. To-night—London Assurance.

14TH ST. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE WIDOW GOLDSTEIN.

HOYT'S.—"A roar of continuous laughter."—Herald. "THE MAN FROM MEXICO."

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES
BY WESTCHESTER RACING ASSOCIATION.
5th Day, Tuesday, May 18th.
The Laureate for two years old, the Knickerbocker Hurdle Handicap and four other races.
Take 2d Av. Elevated to Willis Av. and 132d St. and change for Special Trains direct to Track.
FIELD